ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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When Peace Comes Again

The peace talk, even though it lasted only a few days, had its effect in the chemical and dyestuff trade where no one sleeps these busy days. Manufacturers were somewhat surprised to get telephone calls from large consumers regarding new contracts which had been drawn without any thought of peace and contained no provision to protect the purchaser from loss by reason of a fall in prices. It was insisted that some guaranty be inserted to cover possible contingencies in case Germany should throw up the sponge and accept any terms the Allies might dictate.

This phase of the situation raises the question whether the expansion in war industries will cause a congestion in markets which will not be in a position to absorb the vast quantities of sulphuric acid and caustic soda which are being produced at the present time. It is said that the caustic soda situation is not as serious as the acid outlook because the actual tonnage of caustic soda has not increased in proportion to the output of sulphuric acid. No demoralization is expected, but there will be a fall in prices, probably, and consumers are preparing for such an event. There will be large quantities of coal-tar products, toluol, benzol, and other crudes released and the increased supply may ease prices of dyes and colors.

The Tax on Alcohol

The protest of the Drug Trade Conference, the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, The Proprietary Association, and The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association against the high tax on non-beverage alcohol as fixed by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House, and recently cut from $4.40 to $3.20 by the Senate Finance Committee, is based upon commercial and humanitarian grounds only, and is logical and reasonable in its statements. In letters to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS the official spokesmen of these associations declare that if it is the judgment and decision of Congress that the tax is necessary for the winning of the war all personal and commercial interests must give way. They only ask that Congress will take into consideration the facts regarding the effect of the high tax in increasing the cost of medicines and restricting the volume of business and thereby limiting the amount of revenue that will be collected.

Alcohol is absolutely necessary in the extraction of the therapeutic value of drugs. It is the

only solvent that can be used in many cases. The laws are so stringent that it is impossible to use improperly any preparation manufactured for medicinal purposes, provided the Treasury regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are enforced.

War conditions have increased the price of drugs, many of which are almost unobtainable, owing to the lack of labor to gather them, and scarcity of ships. Supplies are being rapidly depleted and prices are going up. If the proposed heavy increase in the tax on alcohol goes through, there will be another advance in the prices of medicines which will be extremely burdensome to the public. At a time when the health of the people is menaced by epidemics it seems unwise to add to the high cost of necessities. The manufacture of some important preparations may be made impossible by the greater cost. The volume of business is sure to be curtailed and in that case the revenue which the Government will be able to collect will be reduced, possibly far below the returns estimated by the Treasury Department.

N. W. D. A. Topics

The successful convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association closed with a banquet on Thursday evening and on Friday the delegates and their wives went up the Hudson by boat to Bear Mountain and West Point. These hours of recreation and the intervals between sessions were utilized for discussion of the numerous war problems that are calling forth the utmost resources and demanding the serious consideration of wholesalers and manufacturers. The labor question was perhaps the leading topic, but the charges against the Association by the Federal Trade Board received careful attention owing to the failure of the effort to obtain a dismissal of the complaint.

It is believed that the wholesaler can legally withhold the special discounts allowed to those jobbers who conform to the requirements set forth in the sales agreement, but he cannot discriminate in the matter of price by combining with other wholesalers in a price agreement. The action of the Federal Trade Commission is taken under the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act prohibiting unfair methods of competition. If a jobber or wholesaler cannot perform the service required by a manufacturer it is legal for the manufacturer to decline to sell to him.

The complaint against the Association charges that a combination and conspiracy to induce or compel manufacturers of drugs and druggists' sundries to refuse to sell retail druggists or to discriminate in price against them was carried out by written and verbal notices to manufacturers that certain customers or prospective customers were not entitled to recognition as so-called regular or legitimate jobbers; and by the appointment of committees to confer with said manufacturers for the purpose of influencing them to adopt sales methods in harmony with the policies of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. The answer of the Association is a general denial, and as in the case of a grand jury indictment it remains for the Association to await the presentation of the evidence upon which the complaint was based. The hearing may not be held before next spring. The case against Eli Lilly & Company is not similar because in the complaint against the Indianapolis firm the resale price for jobbers, which was fixed by the firm, is the issue and is declared by the Commission to be illegal discrimination.

The Demand for Drugs

The depletion of stocks of drugs owing to the unprecedented call for remedies for influenza has become very serious in many cities. Phenacetine, antipyrine, codeine, acetanilid and other pharmaceuticals are difficult to obtain, and shipments from the manufacturing centers are delayed because of the demoralized condition of express companies which have lost many employees by the draft. Wholesale houses have insufficient help to fill orders promptly and the retail drug stores are suffering for lack of pharmacists.

A movement is on foot to have the Health Boards of the leading cities appeal to Washington to recognize pharmacy as an essential industry and to make pharmacists eligible for the deferred draft. There has been a noticeable falling off in the number of students registered at the leading schools of pharmacy and it is declared that students are turning to other professions because the Government does not accord pharmacists the same recognition that medical and dental students receive.

Manufacturers have no reserve stocks of the drugs needed in treating influenza owing to the large demands of the Government, in recent months, for supplies for the Army and Navy and Red Cross. The shortage of labor makes it difficult for them to keep ahead of the demand, and unless some action is taken in Washington to prevent the depletion of the working forces the situation will soon become critical.

URGED TO SPEED CAMPAIGN FOR BONDS

G. deB. Greene has issued a call to the various chairmen of the trades comprising the Rainbow Division to get to work with more vigor and determination to subscribe the quotas allotted to them. This call was issued as a result of the slow progress the trades have been making in securing subscriptions, and the general lack of interest that marked the first week of the campaign.

Greater interest in the campaign marked the opening of the second week of the drive among the members of the Chemicals, Drugs, Druggists' Sundries and Allied Trades committee. This organization was stirred to action by the poor showing it made during the first week, when it was able to report only $5,657,350, a little over nine per cent of the quota assigned to it.

The E. I. duPont deNemours Company, Wilmington, Del., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new two-story and basement addition to its organic laboratory, about 45x50 feet. The structure is estimated to cost $25,000.

The Industrial Chemist

Unless He Possesses Chemical Sense His Chances of Success are Small

(Symposium continued from issue of October 9)

Training the Student

By EDGAR F. SMITH
Provost University of Pennsylvania

OPINIONS will vary as to the proper training of chemists for industrial pursuits. Perhaps the differences in views will be so divergent that hope for unification will scarcely be entertained. However, out of the seeming contradictory plans, some good will ultimately come to those earnestly seeking light. As a teacher, the writer has never enjoyed experience in any great chemical works. His task has been to prepare young chemists for a life career in the science which has meant much to him. He has listened attentively to those who have spoken and has quietly perused the thoughts of those who have written upon the subject of preparation for life in industrial chemistry. From conferences with colleagues he has returned almost invariably with the fixed purpose of training those intrusted to his charge to be chemists, and has abandoned the idea of making them specialists in any particular division of the science. The student of medicine has four years of steady training in medicine, broadly speaking. He does not come out an anatomist, a surgeon, or a master in any one of the numerous sub-divisions of his medical studies. It is later that he develops particular powers in a special field.

PROVOST E. F. SMITH

May Lack Chemical Sense

But would it not be well to see that care is exercised in the choice of young men who may be chosen for the industries? The writer finds himself striving to set forth the thought that teachers of our science should aim to know the character of those in their care. If this is done it will be an easy matter to say to student A or to student B, "Your entire temperament fits you or unfits you for the responsibilities of an industrial chemist." The teacher should then courageously discourage the entrance of the unfit and be sure to advise the directors of industries from engaging such products. It is a favor to young men who hope to become chemists, to tell them, if unsuitable, that success will come sooner to them in some other calling. This weeding-out process should occur in the student period. There are many chemists who lack "chemical understanding" or "chemical sense" as a wise old chemist of years ago put it, and those destitute of this sense should turn their thoughts to other channels.

When once fitness has received consideration, then there should be an effort made to instil an appreciation of the dignity of our science, and its almost incomparable importance in the world. With the conviction that it is not only a "bread-winner" but a science contributing to the welfare, comfort and happiness of mankind, there will develop an enthusiasm for it and pride in it. Men will live, move and have their being in it and from such whole-souled devotion will follow earnest, steady effort, and the unquenchable desire to make a success of every project launched.

Teaching the Fundamentals

The special chemical training should be broad and thorough. Let the principles—the fundamentals—be inculcated in such fashion that they can never be eradicated. Let analysis be taught as an educative branch and not a mere perfunctory branch. If the teachers of these particular specialties be alive and if they know these specialties from personal experience—by contact with them and can impart their real import to their pupils, the latter will succeed. On principles and on thorough analytical knowledge and skill, the superstructure in organic, physical and applied or industrial chemistry may be confidently erected. To this end physics and mathematics must be subjects with which the student is quite familiar.

The elements of engineering should also find ample consideration in the curriculum. And last, but not least, a knowledge of the history of our science—including its marvelous applications in the world, with the benefits that have accrued from it—should be made a part of the student's daily life. To me it appears that a problem—a thesis, experimental in character—could well find time and place in the preparation of the future chemist—whether he prefers the industrial, agricultural, physical, analytical, organic, physiological or any other special department of the science and wishes to advance its particular claims.

The Junior Chemist

By DR. WILLIAM F. ZIMMERLI,
Chief Chemist The Pfaudler Company

THERE is no one ideal industrial chemist, who can fit himself to all requirements of the profession. As in all other occupations, the duties required of the man solely determine whether he will be the ideal person for the work. There are industrial chemists of the highest standing in their industry, any one of whom would find it a difficult task if he had a simple analysis to make. Yet he can direct such work and outline research problems and map out policies of his particular line as no other probably could. Then there are others, equally valuable, who can carry out the most difficult problems in analysis with the most perfect ease or solve a research problem in the laboratory with remarkable ingenuity. The ideal industrial chemist must be able to do all these and more, besides being a high grade, all around engineer, and at the same time an agreeable mixer and manager of men. But where find such a man?

The colleges and technical schools are expected to turn out such ideal men. They try, each in its own way, to do the best they can. If a college or technical school can

take raw material and turn out a man who is trained to *think*, in no matter what line, and who is deeply interested in the subject which he has chosen for his life work, that institution has done its duty.

The Things That Count

Whether a man has his degree in chemistry from the institution having the highest standing in teaching, with a European post-graduate course, or whether he is a graduate with a major in chemistry from the smallest college makes very little difference in his future success. The things that count in the long run are:

1. Whether he was properly taught the fundamentals of chemistry, mathematics and physics, with a proper balance of subjects of a general nature.
2. Whether he was inspired to deep, searching interest in his major subject and impressed with the fact that in college he can only hope to get the fundamentals upon which by perseverance he can utilize his experience and acquired knowledge.
3. Whether he was taught to recognize the applications in industry of his fundamentals of chemistry, mathematics and physics.
4. Whether he was inspired with the pride in his profession demanding honorable consideration from all and giving at all times honorable service.
5. Whether his association with his fellow students and professors has developed in him the art of meeting with his fellow men.
6. Whether he was trained to think and to try out his theories in actual experiment.

Knowing the fundamentals, his interest in his work and the demands which are made on him in industrial work will open his eyes to how little he really knows and cause him to continue his studies, and he will continue as the boy who insists on catching the rainbow. If he is taught to apply the fundamentals to industry he will be better able to apply the deeper knowledge acquired later.

His pride in his profession will stimulate his desire for honorable success in his work and will spur him on to the solution of the problems which confront him. If he is a good mixer he will become personally acquainted with the leaders of his profession and in private conversation will pick up a great many points which are not secret knowledge but which are not generally known. To be successful a man must use his knowledge of facts and apply it to his particular branch of the industry. He should not only be able to theorize, but he should have courage enough to actually try to work his ideas in the laboratory and then in the plant.

Must Start Right

The future of a young man just out of college depends to a great extent upon the conditions of his first employment. He needs encouragement. There are some men just out of college who have already acquired, or think they have, all that there is to know about the profession and realizing this, they think that they can instruct men who have been out a great many years. Their knowledge is book knowledge and if you ask them if their opinion is from actual experience they will only answer that they know it to be so. The real successful man should read, study and get inspiration, but before definitely deciding on any topic he should verify what he has read by actual experiments. The accumulation of facts gathered from reading and trial are what is valuable. It is unfortunate that information given in text books and journal articles is not always reliable from a technical point of view.

The man who knows it all from college is not a failure in technical work. If he has the right kind of man as his superior he can be coached to proper realization of what he doesn't know in such a manner that when his eyes are opened he will find himself encouraged to seek his knowledge in the proper way.

The average man from college is modest and timid and is disappointed at his ignorance upon starting work in the factory. He needs encouragement, to become valuable in the organization. His superior can well give him credit for an idea which he proposes, even though it is one which is old and has been tried and proven of no value, or is valuable. Too many young chemists start out in life under a chief who either abruptly explodes an idea or dampens the enthusiasm of the young man by claiming that he himself had thought of the thing before. Such tactics do not add to the efficiency of the chemical department. Give the young fellow the impression that his theories and ideas are valuable and let him prove or disprove them. It is not my intention to give the impression that I advocate continued experimentation on theories which have no solid foundation. If the junior chemist has confidence in his chief and knows that he will get credit for his thoughts, he will be willing to discuss his ideas fully. In the discussion of the problem its weak points are exposed either by himself or his chief and if not feasible he will leave the conference discouraged at the failure of his idea but encouraged to think up new ones so that he can discuss these. If the chief will realize that the young fellow is one of his profession and may some day be the leader in some great branch of the industry he will be willing to discuss any problem as man to man rather than chief or boss to subordinate.

Full Credit to Juniors

It is unfortunate that industrial managers are at times inclined to give credit for work done in the laboratory only to the man in charge. It is but just that the man in charge, if he is the right man for the position, should be given as much as, if not a little more salary than the position itself is worth for he, himself, gives more than the position demands. If he didn't give more than was required he wouldn't be the right man for the job. The juniors should also be taken care of. If they are good men they should be made to understand their position is permanent, that it is the laboratory in general that gets credit for all work turned out, that all men in the laboratory must carry their share of the responsibility for the success of the entire enterprise. The management should be willing to increase compensation, for, although the chemist is in love with his profession, he is human and a voluntary increase in salary is greatly appreciated and acts as a stimulant. If the management is willing to increase the salary of one of their men if he should ask for the increase, then it should offer the increase before it is asked for. There is a great psychological difference in salary obtained upon request or demand and salary given voluntarily. One is value extracted, and the process is always disagreeable, and the other is pure encouragement.

The management should realize that no man is gifted with the knowledge of every branch of the profession. It should realize that the man who claims to know all there is to know about his particular line ceases to be of value to the organization. Even after a process is apparently perfect it can be improved upon with research. There is always something which needs attention and investigation. Men not acquainted with the great field covered by chemistry are sometimes inclined to great disappointment in their chemists if they cannot immediately answer any technical question they may put to them. The chemist loaded with facts and figures in his mind can become overloaded so that there is no room there to think. If a man knows where to find information, it is better in notes or books than in the sorely taxed brain. It is

better to utilize the brain for development work than for storage purposes.

Regardless of the size of the organization there should be one technical head of all the research activities of the organization. This is not for the purpose of having one man as boss of all others but rather to co-ordinate the work of all departments to eliminate cross experimentation and to apply the results of one department to another, as well as divide the phases of the problem among those best equipped to solve them. No factory could think of satisfactory production without a general head over all superintendents or foremen of departments. The factory needs the head to co-ordinate the activities of the departments.

You cannot drive the good there is in a man out of him. You can coax it out easily. Make the work cheerful, serious play, and if results are possible they will eventually materialize.

INFLUENZA DEPLETES DRUG SUPPLIES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14—An unprecedented situation has been created in Baltimore by the epidemic of influenza. Prescriptions have been piling up on pharmacists at such a rate that the druggists are unable to compound them, and are shutting down on all other business in the stores in order to give their sole attention to the wants of patients. The wholesale drug establishments have experienced such a run on their stocks of phenacetine, antipyrine, codeine and other remedies used for combating influenza that they are entirely out of supplies, and are making desperate efforts to get more, which is a very difficult thing to do. Express conditions also are very bad, and even when orders have been filled by the manufacturers, days may elapse before the shipments reach their destination.

Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, president of Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists, went before Health Commissioner Blake of Baltimore several days ago and urged that official to take up with the proper authorities at Washington the matter of having pharmacy recognized as an essential industry and of making registered pharmacists eligible to the deferred draft. Dr. Dohme stated that in addition to the drug stores which had gone out of business at least 50 intended to close in the near future. There was also a possibility of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, having to suspend its courses, he asserted, because students felt that they did not get the same recognition accorded by the Government to theological, medical, and dental students.

Dr. Dohme pointed out to Dr. Blake that 30 per cent of the drug stores in the city are unable to handle the prescriptions that are coming in to them as a result of the influenza epidemic, and that they are therefore compelled to close their doors in the afternoon or evening to fill the prescriptions received by them in the morning. Even the largest pharmacies, Dr. Dohme added, had only about 50 per cent of the normal number of registered pharmacists, who alone are qualified under the law to compound prescriptions.

The manufacturers, Dr. Dohme also stated, had no adequate reserve stocks of the preparations called for in the treatment of influenza, the most serious shortage being reported in phenacetine. Acetanilid is being employed to a considerable extent as a substitute.

All churches, theaters, moving picture places, public halls, and other resorts where people congregate have been closed. It is considered likely that the street car service will be curtailed, which would block the wheels of industry, as many people live too far away from their places of employment to walk.

N. W. D. A. ELECTS PARKER PRESIDENT

Chairman of the Board of Control Succeeds C. E. Bedwell—Seventy-nine New Members Elected—Award of Prizes for Essays by Salesmen

When the convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association opened on Wednesday, after a two-days' session during which many vanluable reports were received and read as reported in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of October 9, the Committee on Nominations made its report, which was at once adopted by the convention, and the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Arthur D. Parker (Parker-Blake Co.) New Orleans; vice-presidents, Joseph Plaut (Lehn & Fink), New York city; William J. Murray, Jr. (Murray Drug Co.), Columbia, S. C.; W. F. Cram, Des Moines, Ia.; R. W. Blanding (Blanding & Blanding), Providence, R. I., and Fred E. Yahr, Milwaukee. Board of Control, George R. Merrell (J. S. Merrell Drug Co.), St. Louis, Mo.; L. D. Sale (Western Wholesale Drug Co.), Los Angeles, Cal.; F. C. Groover (Groover-Stewart Drug Co.), Jacksonville, Fla.; H. D. Faxon (Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co.), Kansas City, Mo.; Lee M. Hutchins (Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.), Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. R. Ellis (The Hessig-Ellis Drug Co.), Memphis, Tenn.; W. T. Harper (J. W. Edgerly & Co.), Ottumwa, Iowa; G. Barrett Moxley (Kiefer-Stewart Co.), Indianapolis, Ind.; S. D. Andrews (Minneapolis Drug Co.), Minneapolis, Minn.; B. A. Jackson (George L. Claflin Co.), Providence, R. I., and W. E. Greiner (Greiner-Kelley Drug Co.), Dallas, Tex.

The Board of Control, with the approval of the president, appointed the following: Secretary, F. E. Holliday, of New York; assistant secretary, C. H. Waterbury, of New York; treasurer, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of New York.

At the morning session on Wednesday the membership committee reported the applications of ten new active and sixty-nine associates members.

The reports of the committees on fire insurance, drug markets and proprietary goods were read and submitted for approval to the Board of Control. Mr. Everett, counsel of the Association, explained in detail the Government's action against the association. He pointed out that this action is not under the Sherman Act, but under the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission acts, and he explained the distinctions between these various laws.

The opening event of the afternoon session on Wednesday was an address of Joseph T. Alling, of Alling & Cording, on the subject of "Over There." Mr. Alling is in the Y. M. C. A. service in France and made a thrilling address on the wonderful work in progress in France.

The report of the committee on credits and collections was read by R. R. Ellis of Memphis, chairman of the committee. He counselled every business man to practice conservatism and conservation in these times and expressed the belief that close credit conditions are a great factor in winning the war. He reviewed crop conditions, especially in the South and particularly of cotton, and also reported some of the results of a questionnaire sent out on such subjects as Bankruptcy, Volume of Outstanding Business on the Books, Turnover, Cash Discounts, Credit Insurance, State Legislation, Percentage of Business, Costs of Doing Business, etc. He paid much attention to the Federal Reserve system of banking and expressed the idea that many banks are unfair in making a charge for exchanging checks, a matter he felt should

be brought to the attention of the American Banking Association.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a card party for the ladies, followed by tea in the Belvedere Room. Mrs. C. A. Loring, chairman, was in charge of the arrangements, assisted by Mrs. H. V. Brumley, Mrs. B T. Bush, Mrs. William A. Hamann, Mrs. F. E. Holliday, Mrs. J. L. Hopkins, Mrs. W. R. Kirkland, Mrs. Charles S. Littell, Mrs. T. R. L. Loud, Mrs. Donald McKesson, Mrs Irving McKesson, Mrs. Saunders Norvell and the Misses Norvell, Mrs. Edward Plaut, Mrs. W. E. Rowley, Mrs. M. M. Sterling, Mrs. A. A. Wasserscheid and Mrs. F. E. Waterbury.

On Thursday the convention listened to reports and awarded prizes in the salesmen's contest for the best essays on the subject of the service which the wholesale druggist furnishes to the trade. The report of the legislative committee, undoubtedly the most important matter which came before the convention, was presented in the morning. The revenue tax measure to raise funds for this year affects the drug business in a great many ways. The bill passed the House with little or no debate, but many changes have been made in the bill by the Senate Finance Committee.

While realizing that tremendous sums of money must be raised to carry on the war and to pay bills already contracted, even if the war should end soon, the wholesalers fear that the tax measure now proposed may prove so drastic in its charges that there will be no business done on which the tax can be levied and collected. According to many members who spoke briefly after the committee had announced its report, a more reasonable basis for taxes will allow a large volume of business to be done on which the net gain to the Government will be a great deal more than would a big tax on a small volume of business.

The salesmen's contest for prize essays on the economic function of the wholesale druggist resulted in a large number of papers of an exceedingly high character.

First prize went to Oscar B. Wells, a salesman in the organization of the Gibson-Snow Co., of Albany. Honorable mention was awarded to essays submitted by the following: H. B. Rhodes, Kiefer-Stewart Drug Co., Indianapolis; H. S. Godshall, Valentine H. Smith & Co., Philadelphia; J. F. Beerkle, E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha; Joseph Bailey, McPike Drug Co., Kansas City; L. W. Rouzer, Mooney-Mueller-Ward Co., Indianapolis; Abe Caruthers, Spurlock-Neal Co., Nashville; C. B. Hartfield, McKesson & Robbins, New York; Tom Keen, Kiefer-Stewart Co., Indianapolis; W. R. Mandigo, Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul; Charles E. Gardner, Gibson-Snow Co.; J. M. Duggem, Houston Drug Co., Houston, Tex.; A. E. Adair, Kiefer-Stewart Co., Indianapolis; W. J. Newlove, Orr, Brown & Price Co., Columbus, O.; A. C. Houston, Fritts & Wiehl Co., Chattanooga; A. F. Alexander, Faxon-Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City; Robert Wehrlin, Britt, Loeffler & Weil, New York; Wallace M. Allen, Gibson-Snow Drug Co., Luke C. Hines, Roeber & Kuebler Co., Newark.

The banquet of the association was held at the Hotel Astor. Martin Littleton, former Congressman, was guest of honor. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, New York city health supervisor, was also a guest, and spoke of the splendid cooperation which was being secured from the drug industry in fighting the epidemic threatening the health of the American people.

On Friday the delegates made a trip up the Hudson to Bear Mountain and West Point.

PALMER REPLIES TO DR. HERTY

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has made public the following letter:

Charles H. Herty, Esquire,

Chairman, Advisory Committee, Chemical Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article in the New York "Sun" of September twenty-third, in which you are quoted in a speech at the Chemical Exposition as criticizing the management of the Bayer Company by the directors appointed by me. This article quotes you as follows:

> "In this connection it has been amazing to note a persistent campaign of newspaper advertising seeking to convince our people that only tablets of aspirin stamped with a certain magic word gives assurance of genuine acetyl salicylic acid. These tablets are made in the plant of an enemy-owned corporation now controlled by the Alien Property Custodian.
>
> "This material, no longer patented, sells today in large quantities and at a price greatly above that of the same substance manufactured by American firms, whose product has been shown by official tests to be of equal purity. The most amazing feature of this advertising campaign is that it is being carried on by American directors appointed by the Alien Property Custodian, and with the American directorship emphasized in the advertising matter, thereby beclouding the main issue of enemy ownership.
>
> "Zeal in trusteeship is of course commendable, but a campaign of misrepresentation and of exploitation is reprehensible. Good faith does not demand the piling up of undue profits for the benefit of Germany after the war. We do not need such assets for settlement of war claims, for, according to recently published figures, the value of German property already seized in this country is fifty times that of American property seized in Germany."

The Bayer Company is not enemy-owned, and never will be enemy-owned again. Its stock is all now held by the Alien Property Custodian for the Government of the United States, and it is being operated by American directors as an American concern. It will be sold at public auction to American citizens in the very near future, and the proceeds of the sale will be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be distributed as Congress may determine.

The policy of the Government as fixed by the Act of Congress is to sell properties of this kind to American citizens as going concerns for fair and adequate values, and I would not be performing my duty in the carrying out of that policy if I did not operate the properties pending sale in the same efficient and profitable manner that they have heretofore been operated. If these properties are destroyed, there will be nothing to sell to American citizens, and the Government would have to account some day for large losses in value.

Under these circumstances, it seems plain to me that your criticism is entirely without justification, and based upon an entire misapprehension of the purpose of Congress in dealing with the question of property heretofore enemy-owned.

Yours truly,

A. MITCHELL PALMER.

— Invest in Liberty Bonds —

Alcohol Tax Increases Cost of Medicines

Statements by Drug Manufacturers' Association, The Drug Trade Conference and The Proprietary Association

THE action of the Senate Finance Committee in the matter of the tax on non-beverage alcohol, proposed in the House Revenue bill, which has been cut from $4.40 to $3.20 per gallon by the Senate Committee, has greatly encouraged the drug manufacturers who hope for an agreement on the lower rate when the bill goes to conference. The views of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the National Drug Trade Conference on the alcohol tax provisions of the bill; the proposed changes in the Harrison Narcotic Act, and the specific taxes on pills and cosmetics, are set forth in the following statement received by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from Charles M. Woodruff, counsel of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association:

Statement by Drug Manufacturers' Counsel

"1. The tax on alcohol is already higher than is just. It is many times the value of the article itself. No other industrial requisite is so severely taxed, and but few are taxed at all. In looking for more revenue why not leave alcohol as it is under the law of 1917 and levy a tax upon one or more substances that are now unburdened by any tax?

"2. Sections 1008 and 1009 should be stricken out of the bill. This method of rushing through an important measure to which one faction is committed is provided against by the Constitution of most of our States; has been decried by our esteemed President; and should be forbidden by a suitable provision in the Constitution of the United States.

"3. Respecting the tax on pills, etc.: The provision as it now stands suits the proprietary medicine man because he is interested in one or two preparations which are invariably sold for self-administration in finished packages across the dealer's counter. To clearly express the legislative intent, and avoid administrative regulations which will prove embarrassing to manufacturing pharmacists, to wholesalers, and finally to pharmacists in their dispensing operations, the following provision should be added at the end of paragraph (a), Section 908:

> "'Provided that any article sold for use in manufacturing any other article intended for sale for consumption or use; and any article sold to any regular pharmacist for use in compounding prescriptions, or any article sold to any physician or hospital for administration to any person being treated by such physician or in such hospital, or any article sold to a dentist or veterinarian for use in his practice, shall not be considered as sold for consumption or use within the meaning of this section unless a charge is made for such article apart from the fee charged by such pharmacist, physician, hospital, dentist or veterinarian for professional services; in which case such pharmacist, physician, dentist or veterinarian shall be regarded as the vendor under paragraph (b) of this section.'

"Also the phrase 'not including serums and antitoxins' should be made to read 'not including serums, vaccines, toxins, antitoxins and analogous products' in order to conform to the serum statutes and to make the provision include all the products Congress intends to include by the phrase 'serums and antitoxins.'"

Proprietary Manufacturers' Views

Frank A. Blair, president of The Proprietary Association, with headquarters in Chicago, writes:

"The proposed Revenue bill, now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the Senate, carries three items of taxation which directly affect the manufacturers of medicines more than other manufacturers,—first, by fixing the method of computing the excess profits tax, based on invested capital, and then refusing to include in invested capital our chief asset,—good will, formula, trade mark, brand and process. These items usually constitute about 85 per cent of the value of a medicine business, and yet under the proposed law we are not allowed to include them, although they represent actual investment of capital.

"A man for years devotes his entire time to a business without taking out of it any adequate salary or any profit. He uses all the profits of the business for the purpose of building up his good will, based on his trade mark. This investment of earnings is made through the channel of the expense account and charged to advertising,—and because he has been conservative, and because he has kept his books in that manner, he is unable to include these items in his invested capital. His neighbor, who may have conducted his business in exactly the same way, carried his accounts in exactly the same way,—disposes of his business for an amount approximately what it cost him to build it up. The new owner, a competitor of our first example, has now paid for this good will as such, and therefore may consider his as invested capital. Our first example is at a serious disadvantage in comparison with his competitor.

"Next, it is proposed to double the tax on alcohol, which is now $2.20 per proof gallon, making it $4.40 per proof gallon. Alcohol of the proof used by manufacturers of medicines would therefore pay a tax of approximately $8.20 per wine gallon. The proposed tax on whisky is $8.00 per proof gallon, and as most whisky is 100 proof or less, the tax on alcohol used as an ingredient for the manufacture of medicines would therefore be higher per wine gallon than the tax on 100 proof whisky. It seems to us very unfair and unreasonable that so high a tax should be imposed on an absolutely necessary ingredient.

Necessity for Using Alcohol

"Alcohol is the most successful agent for the extraction of the therapeutic value of drugs. In many instances it is the only known agent. It is necessary for granulation, trituration, and as a preservative. Our laws are so stringent that it is absolutely impossible for any preparation, manufactured for medicinal purposes, to be used improperly. If an item of manufacture can be used for beverage purposes, it is automatically placed in the class which pays a liquor tax and uses beverage alcohol. Therefore, we maintain that it is inexcusable that a necessary ingredient for the manufacture of medicines for the sick should be

so heavily taxed. The tax on alcohol in some instances would amount to as much as 51 7-10 per cent of the gross sales price of the medicine. In some cases, where medicines are sold in dry form, the tax would be a very heavy tax because of the amount used as a solvent and for granulation purposes.

"In addition, however, to the tax as above, it is proposed to tax the consumption of medicines to the extent of 10 per cent of the price at which they are sold, the consumer to pay this tax,—collection to be made by a stamp to be affixed at the time of retail sale, the stamp to be affixed by the vendor, and paid for by the consumer. This method of collection is satisfactory to all branches of the trade, but we feel that the rate suggested is higher than is necessary or than is wise. The present rate is only 2 per cent. The present bill raises approximately $4,000,000,000. Twice as much money is needed. We feel that 4 per cent would be an ample tax, and we also contend that a tax on medicines is not a proper source from which to raise revenue. We are taxing the necessities of the sick in doing so, and that does not seem to us right.

Means An Advance In Prices

"More than any other industry the drug business has been affected by the war. Drugs are collected from all corners of the world. The world war has not only stopped the gathering of drugs which are only found in wild form, but has stopped the cultivation of others which must be cultivated,—but greater than either of these reasons for the reduced supply is that the shipping of the world is concentrated in taking troops and supplies to Europe. Therefore we are rapidly reducing our supplies, and the cost of what is left has become very great.

"Prices have advanced and are continuing to advance. If this enormous increase in the tax on alcohol goes through, there will be another very heavy advance, and add to this the proposed tax of 10 per cent, and you will have an increase in the cost of a necessary article which is going to make it very expensive to the user."

Just what the effect will be on the volume of business it is extremely difficult to say, but it is a fact that the conditions have in many instances made it necessary to discontinue the manufacture of certain items.

Protest By Perfumers' Association

G. A. Pfeiffer, president of The Manufacturing Perfumers Association of the United States, writes as follows in reply to a request from DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS for an expression of his views:

"The proposed new tax on non-beverage alcohol places a very heavy burden on the Manufacturing Perfumers and allied industries, so much so that it may force some individual concerns to liquidate.

"In addition, the higher price on products, necessitated by this higher tax, will materially advance the price to the consumer, with a possibility of placing it beyond the consumers' reach.

"We have every confidence that in the final decision Congress will take these facts into consideration, and will not impose the tax unless in their judgment it is necessary for the winning of the war. To this end all personal and commercial interests must give way."

An explosion, declared to have been due to the use of a time bomb, occurred in the plant of the Burdette Oxygen Company at Seattle, Wash., on the evening of September 22. The output of the plant is used in local shipyards. On the same date vandals entered the rooms of the American Red Cross and destroyed two hundred sacks of sphagnum moss, collected for surgical dressings.

Pacific Coast Notes

The Liberty Potash Company is planning to erect a large plant at Superior, Wyo.

A shipment of nitre comprising 1,000 tons was recently landed at a Pacific port from Antofogasta, Chile.

The California Trojan Powder Company has removed its main offices from the Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal., to the Crocker Building.

The Los Angeles Graphite Corporation has been incorporated at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of $100,000, by B. F. Anderson, M. H. Levy and R. T. Lightfoot.

The Linde Air Products Company of Emeryville, Cal., has awarded contracts for the construction of an addition to its plant. The cost of the work will be about $40,000.

The American Vegetable Oil Company has been incorporated at Seattle, Wash., by F. L. Jeklin, A. A. Ryer, S. H. Miller, E. J. Reunitz and D. P. King, with a capital stock of $100,000.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the California Alkali Company, of which W. J. Pearce is secretary, will be held at 58 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal., on November 27th.

Plans have been prepared by Peet Bros., San Francisco, Cal., for an addition to their soap factory at Sixth and Carlton streets, Berkeley, Cal. A four-story building will be erected at an estimated cost of $160,000.

J. Brevet, a lieutenant in the Holland army reserves, employed by the Portland Gas & Coke Co. at its plant at Portland, Ore., has been placed in charge of the Y. M. C. A. class in chemistry. For two years he was control chemist for the Royal Dutch Oil Company, of Java.

Organization of the Paints and Oil Division of the War Resources Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Oakland, Ca:., has been effected with C. C. Newkirk chairman, and F. A. Williamson secretary. Plans are being made to devote increased attention to the manufacture of chemicals essential to the winning of the war.

California State Mineralogist Hamilton reports that the output of strontium amounted to above two hundred and fifty tons in 1916, but that it is now being mined more extensively. It is used in the manufacture of fireworks and signal rockets, because of the brilliant color it produces. The largest deposits are in the desert region of Southern California.

A warrant was recently issued by Federal Commissioner Francis Krull for the arrest of Roy D. Butler, a chemist of Berkeley, Cal., charged with manufacturing and selling a soda fountain syrup containing a high percentage of cocaine. This chemist is alleged to have been making a concentrated coke syrup and tests have been made by Government experts which are said to have revealed the presence of the drug. The specific charge brought against him is that of having sold narcotics to persons not having a permit from the Internal Revenue Collector for such purchases.

IMPORTS OF NATURAL DYEWOODS

Colors Obtained from Logwood, Fustic, and Brazil Wood—Trade Too Well Established to Suffer from German Competition, Says Blaine Damon

The progress in dye production in the United States is the subject of an article by Blaine Damon, Manager of the Dyewoods Department of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., published recently in the company's "Bulletin". Mr. Damon says:

"For the past three years America has made her own dyes and their quality has been just as good as Germany ever made. Germany will never regain her lost dye trade in this country, nor will she regain that which she lost in other countries, because America is supplying both trades with good dyes, along with satisfactory service.

"France, England, Japan, China and South America are practically dependent upon the United States for their supply of vegetable dye, and nothing but war needs at home, and restrictions on ocean tonnage, prevent American dyes invading those other foreign markets dominated for so many years almost exclusively by German manufacturers.

"Practically every pound of vegetable dye manufactured here or abroad is manufactured from wood found only in the West Indies, Central America and Mexico.

"Logwood Dye, which is in great demand, is used principally on textiles and in the manufacture of black leather. It is manufactured on a large scale in this country, there being about ten large plants which, combined, turn out on an average of 3,000,000 pounds of dye per month. This means a raw product consumption of from 6,000 to 10,000 tons of wood.

"Fustic, or Khaki Dye, is in tremendous demand owing to its use on Olive Drab woolens for Army uniforms.

"Brazil Wood (Hypernic) is in active demand, it being a necessary blending element with Fustic to produce the Olive Drab. It is also used in the manufacture of wall paper and other commodities when a red color is desired.

"Logwood comes largely from three sections—Haiti, Jamaica and the State of Campeche, Mexico. The Mexican variety gives the highest yield of extract. Its tinctorial value is much higher than that from Haiti and Jamaica, yet the exports of wood from Haiti to this country are much greater than from Jamaica and Campeche combined. This is due to the fact that a much lower freight rate is obtainable and also because of the lower cost of the Haitien wood.

"These countries have for many years shipped Logwood into the foreign markets, but there is comparatively none being shipped now except to the United States. Jamaica has in the past three years made a few small shipments to England, but in comparison with the gross amount shipped, this is a very small quantity.

"Fustic is found in Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the East and West Coast of Mexico. The value of the wood is estimated on the amount of color possible to extract from it. For this reason it is impractical to import this wood except from Mexico, Santo Domingo, Jamaica and Salvador because these countries yield wood of a much higher extracting value and with a much higher tinctorial value than that of the others.

"Brazil Wood is found principally in Brazil, Venezuela, Honduras, Guatemala and the East and West Coast of Mexico. The highest grade is that from the West Coast of Mexico. The Mexicans are skilled in cutting the sap-wood from the heartwood. This adds greatly to the value of this wood to the manufacturer.

"The United States imports of Fustic and Logwood from 1911 to 1917 were as follows:

	Fustic	*Logwood*	*Total Pounds*
1911	11,950,000	79,200,000	91,150,000
1912	6,959,000	89,500,000	96,459,000
1913	8,470,000	82,700,000	91,170,000
1914	15,940,000	67,600,000	83,540,000
1915	29,900,000	122,500,000	152,400,000
1916	39,120,000	302,100,000	341,320,000
1917	11,635,000	272,800,000	284,435,000

"Last year there were consumed in this country approximately 160,000 tons of Logwood, Fustic and Brazil Wood for dyeing purposes. The Government is now confronted with the serious problem of ascertaining just how much of this material is now necessary to supply our war needs and at the same time allow an average for civilian consumption.

"The end of the War will find the raw product end of the vegetable dye business in a healthy and flourishing condition. The opening of the great foreign plants will undoubtedly bring an immediate demand for this raw product, and it is safe to say that the major portion of it will be supplied through the United States exporters, and in ships flying the United States Flag."

BRIDGEPORT PROJECTILE CO. TAKEN OVER

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has taken over the Bridgeport Projectile Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and exposed the efforts of Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Albert, Dr. Dernburg, Captain von Papen and other German propagandists to use the Bridgeport Projectile Company to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms and munitions to the Allies.

It was planned to have this corporation buy up all the available supplies of powder, antimony, hydraulic presses and other supplies and materials essential to the manufacture of munitions. The plan also involved the negotiation of contracts with the Allied governments to supply them with materials of war, apparently in good faith, but in reality with no intention of fulfilling them. The ultimate expenditure of approximately $10,000,000 for this purpose was contemplated.

George W. Hoadley, an American citizen, incorporated the company.

The corporation had an authorized capital stock of $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, each of the par value of $100. Hoadley had no financial resources, but all of this stock, except ten qualifying directors shares, was issued to him. The Imperial German Government financed the enterprise and furnished the money with which the Bridgeport Projectile Company later acquired its land, erected its factory buildings and fully equipped the factories with machinery and certain materials. The funds were provided by the Deutsche Bank under negotiations conducted by Hugo Schmidt and Dr. Albert.

Miss Marjorie Merritt, a graduate of the University of California, and for several months bacteriologist at the Presidio, San Francisco, has been appointed to a similar position in the new base hospital in New York.

Harry Hine, senior partner of Hine Bros., died at Cooks Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, September 26, in his 42d year. Mr. Hine started his business career with the late John G. Morrison, a well-known chemical and dyestuff broker, in 1890. Early in 1915, in connection with his brothers, Mr. Hine formed a partnership to manufacture sulphur dyes. This concern was incorporated in 1918 as the Cooks Falls Dye Works, Inc., of which Mr. Hine was treasurer.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted August 13, 1918

1,275,220—Amos Calleson, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Adriance Machine Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bottle-capping machine.

1,275,228—Frederic C. Crowe and Benjamin H. De Haven, Pittsburgh, Pa. Corkpuller.

1,275,232—Thomas A. Edison, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., assignor to Edison Storage Battery Company. Production of finely-divided metals.

1,275,275—Samuel Levinson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mouth toilet preparation.

1,275,276—Egil Lie, Odda, Norway. Process of producing a phosphoric-acid fertilizer containing urea.

1,275,315—Thomas O. L. Smith, San Francisco, Cal. Bottle.

1,275,374—Charles S. Bradley, New York, N. Y. Method of producing commercially-pure copper.

1,275,405—James Dewar, London, and Adolph Liebmann, Weybridge, England, assignors to the Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Hydrogenation of fats and oils.

1,275,495—Simon S. Tainter, Weld, Me., assignor of one-half to Guy O. Gardner, Dixfield, Me. Collapsible paste-tube.

1,275,538—George E. Cox, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y. Process of improving the grade of calcium cyanamid.

1,275,565—Frank Junek, Jr., Cable, Wis. Automatic funnel.

1,275,666—Carleton Ellis and Alfred A. Wells, Montclair, N. J., assignors by Mesne assignments, to National Carbon Company, Inc., Long Island City. Preparation of higher oxid-of-manganese depolarizing material.

1,275,723—Louis F. Nafis and Mabel S. Nafis, Evanston, Ill. Color-comparing rod.

1,275,760—Ferdinand Rustant, Manila, Philippine Islands. Non-refillable bottle.

1,275,765—Alois Bchaidhauf, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. Stable hydrogen peroxid and method of making the same.

1,275,779—William F. Spies, New York, and Herbert D. Pease, Richmond Hill, N. Y., assignors to Leland V. Slaight, New York, N. Y. Dentifrice and method of making the same.

1,275,856—James J. Coty, Rochester, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.

1,275,884—Gustavus J. Esselen, Jr., Swampscott, and Harry S. Mork, Brookline, Mass., assignors to Chemical Products Co. Preparation of cellulose acetate.

TRADE-MARKS

Granted August 13, 1918

88,049—Anna Klein, Iowa City, Iowa. Hair-dressing.

101,820—Betty L. Posch, New York, N. Y. A medicinal compound for asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis.

103,584—The Arista Corporation, New York, N. Y. Tooth paste or dental cream.

104,631—Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Patent medicines, hypnotics, narcotics, sedatives, etc.

104,952—The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Tooth-powder, tooth-paste, precipitated chalk, etc.

106,669—Henry D. Miles, Butte, Montana. A foot lotion for sore tired feet.

107,169—Qualo Drug Company, Knoxville, Tenn. Tonics intended to be used medicinally for malaria to stimulate liver action, to facilitate assimilation, and facilitate elimination of impurities from the blood.

108,458—Mendel R. Mendelsohn, East Orange, N. J. A tonic for diseases of the nerves, anemia, and impoverishment of the blood.

109,907—Frank Aranow, New York, N. Y. Face cream and lotions.

110,004—Thomas E. Connor, Lynn, Mass. Preparation for relief and treatment of piles.

110,119—Eugene Jackson, Thonotosassa, Fla. Antiseptics—viz.—Catarrh powder, mouth wash, etc.

110,549—The Uyratis Co., Cleveland, Ohio. A medicinal preparation for the treatment of rheumatism, neutritis, and those diseases resulting from a vitiated condition of the skin.

110,626—Etablissements Poulenc, Freres, Paris, France. Dioxydiamino-arsenobenzol methylene sulfo-oxalate of soda.

110,628, 110,630—Etablissements Poulene, Freres, Paris, France. Curative vaccins.

110,647—Joseph T. Lantagne, Lowell, Mass. A preparation in tablet form. Sold and used for cases of weakness, lack of iron in the blood, etc.

110,772—Usit Manufacturing Co. of America, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Remedy for treating tired, aching feet, and sunburn.

110,895—Francis J. Stokien, Brooklyn, N. Y. An ointment to be applied externally in the treatment of sprains, lumbago, and the various forms of rheumatism.

111,209—Eve Becktel, New York, N. Y. Preparation for the treatment of eye-lashes.

111,241½—John Fernsler, Philadelphia, Pa. Hair-tonics.

111,380—Sunbeam Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Dyes combined with soap.

111,650—Conrad Kreidt, Chandler, Ariz. A medicine for the treatment of rheumatism and catarrh.

111,777—Florence N. Lewis, New York, N. Y. Eye-lotion.

111,778—Florence N. Lewis, New York, N. Y. Toilet-cream.

111,781—Florence N. Lewis, New York, N. Y. Delipatory.

111,816—Elmer R. Kellough, Cumberland, Md. Chocolate-coated pills for treatment of liver disorders.

111,837—Rosa Woods, Chicago, Ill. A hair preparation and dandruff remover.

111,894—Michael C. Conley, Spokane, Wash. A liniment for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, stiff neck, etc.

111,938—John P. Killmer, Gouverneur, N. Y. Ointment for relief of piles, itching, sores, etc.

111,992—D. K. Lesh, Los Angeles, Cal. An antiseptic germ-destroying liquid to be vaporized for vapor treatment for colds, coughs, sore throat, asthma, etc.

112,008—Phillip G. Erbecke, Mobile, Ala. Medical preparation for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

112,029, 112,039—John F. Lawler, Boston, Mass. Anilin colors.

112,036, 112,037, 112,038, 112,040, 112,043, 112,044, 112,045, 112,046, 112,048, 112,049, 112,051, 112,052—Yardley & Company, Ltd., London, England. Perfumes.

New Incorporations

Beleral Bureau of Analysis, capital $500,000. John C. Young, Horace G. Eastburn, Artemus Smith, Wilmington, Del.

Florida Fertilizer Milling Co., capital $100,000. F. D. M. Strachan, Brunswick, Ga.; George F. Armstrong, Savannah, Ga.; Clarence Camp and Jack Camp, Osceola, Fla.

Zenith Drug & Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. W. I. Newman, E. C. Davidson, T. F. Thornton, 100 Broadway, New York.

The Chattanooga Coal and Products Co., capital $600,000. V. W. B. Hengepeth, Scranton, Pa.; John T. Walker, F. W. Dullon, D. A. Yancey, A. N. Walker, all of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Valento Chemical Co., Chicago, capital $25,000. Maxim Niven, James A. Wright and Anna M. Nicodemus.

Harland & Little, Manhattan, capital $250,000. Paints and anti-corrosive compositions. J. C. Harland, F. W. Sumner, T. F. Foy, 27 William Street.

Bernham Chemicals and Metals Corporation, Manhattan, capital $35,000. R. S. Lind, C. Trosk, 52 Broadway.

Adeline Soap and Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Soaps, drugs and chemicals. L. Stein, V. and JJ. Halper, 152 West 148th Street, New York.

The Murbold Company, capital $1,350,000. Drugs and Chemicals. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, and F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del.

Authorizations—Nelson, Baker & Co., Inc., Michigan, drugs and druggists supplies, capital $100,000. Representative T. B. Day, 64 Park Place, New York.

F. Royall Hammett, vice-president and general manager of the Crew Levick Company, died at his home in Philadelphia recently from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Hammett became connected with the Crew Levick Company, of which his father was one of the founders, directly after his graduation from the university of Pennsylvania in 1904. He was also president of the Darby, Media and Chester Street Railway Company, vice-president of the National Petroleum Mutual Fire Insurance Company and director in the Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company.

Enis Gordon Goudey, a sales agent at 170 Summer street, Boston, associated with Charles Bridge of Wakefield and Elizabeth Kraus of Boston, has organized the Goudey Gum Company with a capital of $60,000.

Books of Trade Interest

THE ZINC INDUSTRY. By Ernest A. Smith, Assoc. R. S. M., deputy assay-master, Sheffield; formerly of the Metallurgical Department of the Royal School of Mines, London, etc.; with 4 plates and diagrams in text. 8 vo., 223 pages, cloth, $3.50. London, Longmans, Green & Co.

This volume, prepared by a well-known authority on metallurgy, is one of a valuable series of "monographs on Industrial Chemistry," which have been designed to give workers in the several technical fields information concerning the application of chemistry to manufacturing operations of a widely divergent character. In considering the zinc industry, the author introduces the subject by outlining the position of zinc in commerce and in the arts, which, since the beginning of the European war, has become most important. The crisis through which the world is now passing, he states, reveals the extent of the metallurgical enterprise which enabled Teutonic influence to gain control of the mineral and metal resources of the British Empire, and made the United Kingdom largely dependent on foreign supplies to meet her increasing demands for industrial needs.

Because of this control of the non-ferrous metals by German companies, the British Government and the Allies generally, were greatly handicapped for the want of necessary metal supplies. These conditions, of course, led to an inquiry as to the position of the British zinc industry, the relation of which facts constitutes an interesting chapter in this book. Zinc owes its important position largely to its valuable property of preventing the corrosion of iron, and also to the fact that it is a constituent of brass, now one of the most widely used industrial alloys. Metallic zinc also plays an important part in various metallurgical operations, as in the precipitation of gold and silver in the cyanide process, while zinc "dust" finds many uses in the chemical industries, as in dyeing and as a precipitant for the removal of copper, antimony, arsenic, etc., from electrolytic solutions. From zinc are also made many commercial compounds and salts used as pigments in painting, as remedies in medicine, etc. From every angle the monograph is a comprehensive presentation of present day information concerning zinc and its use in the arts.

CHEMICAL COMBINATIONS AMONG METALS. By Dr. Michele Giua, professor of general chemistry in the Royal University of Sassari, and Dr. Clara Giau-Lollini. Translated by Gilbert Wooding Robinson, adviser in agricultural chemistry, University College, Bangor. 8 vo., 341 pages, cloth, $4.50 net. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

The volume by these authors, who were awarded the prize of the Cagnola Foundation by the Lombardy Institute of Science and Art, covers a field which has made immense strides in recent years owing to the rapid development of modern metallography, the chemistry of metals having been largely studied by means of thermal analysis, beginning with the introduction of Tammann's thermal method less than a score of years ago. The authors state that the groundwork of any treatise which aims at explaining the nature of chemical combination among metals must be that part in which are described the various states of equilibrium which can be examined by quantitative methods and which thus become susceptible of scientific interpretation. The foundation of the various methods used for defining the conditions of thermal equilibrium is Gibbs' phase rule.

In this book the authors give a brief account of the various types of equilibrium diagram for binary systems and then proceed to define the nature of intermetallic combination. Here they have collected the results of all the studies that have been made up to 1915, and every system is discussed with reference to the various phases of equilibrium which are observed in the fusion of metals. There is also a chapter on ternary combinations, which, as yet, have been little studied, but the outline presented is sufficient to give the student an insight into this branch of the chemistry of metals. Tables showing the melting points and atomic weights of the more important metals and metalloids, the periodic system of the elements, the homopolar combinations in the binary systems which have been studied thermally, and the binary systems in which chemical combinations do not occur, are given, while the extent of the literature studied in the preparation of this book is reflected in the very large number of names cited in the index, the binary compounds treated numbering more than five hundred.

SALESMEN AND CHAUFFEURS IN DRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—The inability of shipyards and other plants engaged in the production of munitions to secure sufficient labor may soon result in the withdrawal of all traveling salesmen from their usual occupation, as well as the transference of hotel waiters and private chauffeurs.

More than three hundred thousand men are needed in shipping and ordnance plants, according to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board. The question of securing them will be taken up in the near future with the United States Employment Service.

With the great restrictions which now surround the manufacture and sale of practically every commodity, it is pointed out, there is no need for traveling salesmen. The production of nearly every thing has been reduced to the amount necessary only to supply actual requirements, so that instead of the manufacturer endeavoring to place his goods with the merchants, the case is reversed and the merchant now begs the manufacturer for stock.

In one state local draft boards have already decided that traveling salesmen are engaged in a non-essential occupation under the work or fight regulations.

ACCUSED OF UNFAIR COMPETITION

Stating it has reason to believe the Gartside Iron Rust Soap Company, of Philadelphia, is practicing unfair methods of competition in the sale of its soap for the removal of iron rust, ink and fruit stains and the like, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint against the concern.

The complaint alleges the company has injured competitors by statements by its salesmen and officers and through circulars and advertising that competitors were infringing a patent owned by the Gartside company. Moreover, it is alleged the concern sought to intimidate customers of its competitors by threatening suits against firms handling its competitors' products.

The exports of copra in 1917 from the Malay Peninsula amounted to 77,900 tons, against 73,236 tons in the previous year, but whereas the value of the 1916 export is returned at £1,407,309, the value of the larger export in 1917 is given at £1,190,314. The export of coconut oil in 1917 amounted to 5,787 tons, valued at £209,896, agaist 7,891 tons in 1916, valued at £285,373. L. Lewton-Brain, director of agriculture, Federated Malay States, in his annual report states that shipping difficulties caused the local price of copra to remain very low throughout 1917, and both estates and small holdings have suffered considerably.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

CAMPHOR HELD AT $3.25 PER POUND

Sudden Advance Due to Shortage of Crude Camphor and Heavy Demand for Use in Influenza Preparations—Prices of Drugs Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Acetphenetidin, 5c
Antipyrine, 50c
Blood Root, 10c
Calabar Beans, 6c
Camphor, Japanese, 50c
Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian, 2c
Citrates, 10c
Fish Berries, 6c
Mercury, Flasks, $2.50
Mustard Seed, 3c@4c
Opium, U.S.P., $1 lb.
Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless, ½c
Sodium, Benzoate, U.S.P., 25c
Worm Seed Oil, 25c

Declined

Arabic Gum, Sorts, 1c
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, 1c
Glycerin, C.P., 1c
Glycerin, Crude, 1c
Hemp Seed, Manchurian, 1c

Interest in drugs and chemicals is centered upon camphor, codeine, acetanilid, menthol and other products used in preparations prescribed for the Spanish influenza. On Monday Japanese refined camphor was advanced to $3.25 a pound. Last week the price was $2.75, October 1, $1.75, in September $1.25, in August $1.20, in July $1.08.

The advance is due to the demand. Manufacturers have been unable to obtain necessary supplies of the crude camphor and have had to meet the competition of celluloid manufacturers.

The shortage of crude camphor is owing to a scarcity of labor in Japan and because of the decline in shipments. Japanese war industries have created the same conditions as exist in the United States, high wages attracting men from their usual occupations. Supplementing this is the report that Japan is withholding shipments of crude for the development of her refining industry.

The United States Government has made heavy purchases of refined camphor, recently, for the use of the army in camps here and abroad.

Opium advanced $1 per pound and mercury $2.50 per flask of 75 pounds.

Acetphenetidin—With the demand gradually increasing and moderate stocks, prices closed firmer at 5c advance. Most sellers are quoting $2.95 and some ask $3.50 a pound.

Antipyrine—Owing to scant stocks and larger inquiries makers raised prices 50c a pound. Sellers are mostly offering small quantities at $20@$21 a pound for supplies in bulk.

Arabic Gum, Amber Sorts—An absence of demand and a slight increase in offerings led to an easier market. Holders lowered prices 1c to 27c@28c a pound.

Asafoetida Gum—Prices are growing stronger owing to increased inquiries for supplies used in compounds in the treatment of influenza. Sellers are naming $1.80 to $2 a pound.

Blood Root—Decreasing supplies led to an advance in prices. Sellers are naming 10c higher to 59c@60c a pound.

Calabar Beans—Light stocks and little prospect of arrivals from primary points, resulted in higher prices. Sellers raised quotations about 6c to 74c@79c a pound.

Camphor, Japanese Refined—Prices scored another sharp rise owing to reports of shortage of crude camphor in Japan, and a further increase in the demand for refined camphor here for use in treating influenza. Holders are now asking $3.25 a pound, establishing a new high record.

Cassias—Holders raised prices ½c to 49c@52c a pound for assortments of Saigon. The advance was based on better inquiries. Offerings of extra No. 1 Batavia were lowered 1c to 27c@28c a pound owing to lack of inquiries.

Celery Seed—Prices were advanced ½c, owing to the extreme scarcity of supplies in this country and lack of shipping space from abroad.

Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian—The market is stronger owing to larger inquiries. Holders raised prices 2c to 48c@50c a pound.

Citrates—All grades of citrates have been advanced 10c a pound because of the higher cost of citric acid. Makers are now quoting lots of 50 pounds as follows: Iron, U. S. P. $1.22; ammonium, U. S. P. $1.07; iron phosphate, U. S. P., $1.05; potassium, U. S. P., $1.78; sodium crystals at 83c, and granular 93c a pound; iron pyrophosphate, $1.10. Iron and ammonium citrate in 100 pound lots is now held at $1.38 per pound.

Cloves—An active demand which is absorbing the available spot supply resulted in firmer prices. Holders are quoting 46½c@47c for Zanzibars and 59½c@60c a pound for Amboynas.

Coriander Seed—Sellers advanced quotations ½c to 10c@10¼c a pound for good unbleached Mogador supplies. A larger buying movement and decreasing stocks led to the rise.

Fish Berries—An advance of 6c a pound was based on scant stocks. Holders are now quoting from 58c@59c a pound.

Ginger, Japanese—In response to a steady movement of supplies into consumption, causing a scarcity here, prices advanced ¼c a pound. Sellers are quoting 12c@12¼c a pound.

Glycerin, C. P.—Refiners lowered prices 1c to 57c@58c a pound in bulk, with drums and barrels added. Prices for supplies in cans closed 1c lower to 59c@60c a pound. Lack of demand which led to larger offerings and keener selling pressure was responsible for the decline.

Glycerin, Crude—Prices were lowered 1c to 38c@39c for saponified loose and 1c to 35c@36c a pound for soap-lye loose. Absence of buyers and larger offerings at price concessions led to the decline.

Hemp Seed, Manchurian—Prices receded under freer offerings at 1c decline to 8c@8¼c a pound.

Juniper Berries—Prices are stronger due to a larger inquiry. Sellers are offering supplies at 8c to 9c a pound.

Lycopodium—In response to a steady demand and diminishing supplies the market closed stronger. Sellers are quoting $1.65@$1.70 a pound for U. S. P. supplies.

Mercury—Diminishing stocks and increased inquiries resulted in leading selling agents announcing a rise of $2.50 to $127.50@$130 a flask of 75 pounds.

Milk Sugar, Powdered—The demand is active and with stocks rapidly decreasing prices are tending up-

ward. Manufacturers continue to quote 56c, while second hands are demanding 58c a pound.

Morphine—In response to the higher cost of crude material, prices are firmer. Active Government buying is said to be forcing prices up. Makers are repeating former quotations of $11.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies.

Milk Sugar, Powdered—A larger inquiry and the high cost of the crude material caused increased firmness. Makers are quoting 56c@57c a pound, while second hands are asking 58c a pound.

Mustard Seed—Holders advanced prices 4c to 29c@30c for California brown and 3c to 22c@23c a pound for Bombay. Cables noting lack of shipping space were responsible for the rise. Advices from the Pacific coast told of an unusually active demand there.

Opium—In response to higher markets abroad, importers raised prices $1 a pound for all varieties. Holders are now quoting supplies in cases at $22.50; granular at $25.50 and powdered U. S. P., $24.50 a pound.

Pepper, Singapore Black—Holders are asking 24½c @25c a pound. Singapore white supplies closed ½c lower at 31½c@32c a pound.

Peppermint Oil—Prices closed very firm owing to reports that the principal distillers in Michigan had bought up the available stocks there and were refusing to sell at acceptable figures. Handlers of supplies in bulk are quoting $5@$5.50 a pound.

Quinine—In response to renewed activity prices of stocks in second hands are higher. Domestic makers are quoting on the former basis of 90c, while second hands are asking $1.05@$1.10 an ounce for American sulphate, showing a gain of 5c an ounce.

Sage Leaves—Holders raised prices ½c to 24½c@25c a pound for good stemless Greek supplies on reports of diminishing stocks. Spanish is held at ½c lower, 17½@18½c a pound, owing to lack of buying orders.

Sodium Benzoate, Granulated, U. S. P.—An increased demand caused an upward trend of prices. Makers advanced quotations 25c to $3@$3.10 a pound. Offerings are smaller.

LIMIT ON VARNISH GUM IMPORTS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15—Shipments of varnish gums (Kauri, Copal, Damar, Zanzibar, Manila, Congo, Fentiansk, Bengurila, Sandarao, and East India or Borneo gum) destined for the United States are now restricted by the War Trade Board, effective October 10. All outstanding licenses for ocean shipment after that date have been revoked, and new licenses will be issued only to cover the following shipments:

Shipments made from abroad on or before October 10.

Shipments for use of the United States Government.

Shipments from Mexico or Canada by other than ocean transportation.

Shipments from Europe or Mediterranean Africa when coming as return cargo from a convenient port where loading can be done without delay.

Shipments of Copal or Manila gum when shipped from the Philippine Islands, and

Shipments of Kauri gum not to exceed a total of 3,000,000 pounds during the calendar year 1918.

Licenses for the gums permitted to come forward under the new regulations will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports in accordance with the recommendations, as to distribution and price, of the War Industries Board.

M. S. Raimond, of the export department of J. Early Wood, died last week of pneumonia.

DOUBLING LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

At the "Double the Third" Loan luncheon Monday, given by William S. Gray, chairman of the Drug Trades Liberty Loan Committee, the General Chemical Company raised its previous subscription of $500,000 to $1,000,000. At the same time Dr. Wm. H. Nichols, chairman of the board of the company, increased his personal subscripion of $100,000 to $200,000. The Barrett Chemical Company doubled its subscription of $500,000. H. A. Metz, who previously had invested $100,000 in Liberty Bonds, subscribed an additional $100.000. William S. Gray also doubled his subscription of $50,000.

At the luncheon, which was presided over by Mr. Gray, it was enthusiastically decided that the members of the committee should issue a general call to, not only the members of the drug trade, but the public in general to double subscriptions to the fund which will strike the shackles from fettered Europe, and carry the principles of freedom and democracy to the world.

In addition to the speech of the chairman, who told of the pressing need of putting the Loan "over the top," an address was made by Dr. Nichols, who declared that a national crisis had arisen and that, so far, there was scarcely a town or community which had not fallen short of its allotment. He also urged the importance of all Americans doing their utmost to raise the $6,000,000,000 required. Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers' Trust Co., who also spoke, stated that every bank in the city, if necessary, was prepared to lend 90 per cent of the amount to individual subscribers to bring the city's quota up to what is demanded.

Of especial interest to those at the luncheon was the address of Albert Tyck, former mayor of Antwerp, who told of the German occupation of Belgium and the city, and resulting barbarities committed by the Huns drawing therefrom the reason why the Loan should be subscribed in full or oversubscribed. George deB. Greene also spoke.

It was announced at the luncheon that the sum total subscribed by the Drug Trades up to date was $17,500,000, leaving $26,500,000 to be raised in the next few days to complete the allotment of $44,000,000.

Further subscriptions by members of the Drug Trades to the Liberty Loan are announced as follows:

Union Sulphur Co., $750,000.
Freeport Sulphur Co., $500,000.
American Agricultural Chemical Co., $500,000.
General Chemical Co., $500,000 additional.
Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., total $251,650.
The Barrett Co., $500,000 additional.
Dr. Wm. H. Nichols, $100,000 additional.
H. A. Metz, $100,000 additional.
William S. Gray, $50,000 additional.
Dodge & Olcott Co., $80,000.
Kalbfleisch Corporation and employees, $55,000.
Maas & Wallstein, $54,500.
Church & Dwight, $43,000 additional.
International Alcohol, $30,000.
Ralph L. Ford Co., $25,000.
Wing & Evans, $25,000 additional.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., $25,000.
E. N. Taylor, $20,000.
C. W. Jacob & Allison, $13,500.
D. B. L. Products Co., $10,000.
J. A. Church, $10,000.

Fire, on October 6, completely destroyed the plant of the Charleston Chemical Company, Belle, near Charleston, W. Va., with loss said to exceed $300,000.

Heavy Chemical Markets

LARGE NITRATE PURCHASE BY ENGLAND

Announcement in Chilian Congress That 1,500,000 Tons Has Been Taken at $65 Per Ton—Strong Demand for Chemicals in the New York Market

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Bicarbonate of Soda, ¼c lb.

Declined

Bichromate of Soda, 1c lb. Salicylic Acid, technical, 3c lb.
Bleaching Powder, ½c lb.

The heavy chemical trade was greatly interested in the report that Great Britain had purchased 1,500,000 tons of nitrate from Chilian companies at about $65 per ton, for delivery this year. The purchase represents six months' production. The announcement was made in the Chilian Congress on Sept. 7. There is more nitrate coming to the United States, now, than at any time since the war started. There have been rumors that ships were not available, but the co-operation of the War Trade Board and the Shipping Commission overcame this difficulty some time ago and shipments of nitrate are now continuous.

A general increase in demand for all varieties of chemicals is reported, and a fair amount of business has been booked. In comparison with the available supply trading has been active and prices have been held particularly firm. There is still considerable difficulty encountered in securing sufficient amounts of raw materials, due to a large war consumption, and as a result production remains at a comparatively small figure. Where producers are able to increase their output they find no difficulty in securing a market for the increase at strong price levels.

Acids—There is little trading in salicylic in spite of the low quotations. Prices are holding well in acetic, but the producers of sulphuric scarcely know where they stand, on account of the Government ruling. Some grades of lactic can be obtained, but others are lacking.

Bicarbonate of Soda—The demand continues for this product and prices have stiffened accordingly. Inquiries are frequent, but offerings remain scarce. Prices have advanced to $3.55@$3.75, which is now regarded as a fair quotation.

Bichromate of Soda—It is apparent that the market for this product has grown weaker and prices have accordingly receded somewhat, quotations now being about 22c. Even at this reduction little buying is in evidence.

Silicate of Soda—Supplies of this material continue extremely scarce and there are said to be few offers. Stocks of the 40 degree product are now quoted at $2.60@$2.80. The 60 degree material is heard of very infrequently, it is reported in the trade.

Caustic Soda—So great is the domestic demand that it is said practically none is exported. The ground product in most cases brought $5.40 to $5.50, and at works $4.40 to $4.50. Trading in the material has been variable, but firmness developed at the close.

Soda Ash—It is expected that the activity which has been a notable feature of the trading in this product in the New York market will not continue much longer, and prices will become easier. Barrel material is still held at $3.30 in New York and $3.10 at Chicago. In single bags sales were made at $2.65 and $2.70 ex-warehouse and at $3.20 ex-store. In barrels dense ash was quoted at $3.85 which was the same as for that in bags.

Copper Sulphate—Consuming interest is still inactive, although the general market tone is regarded as firm. Prices are given as 9½c@10c a pound for the large crystals, 98-99 per cent.

Lithopone—Prices remain at 8c to 8½c ex-store and ex-dock. There is little trading.

Zinc Oxide—Quotations are given as 12¾c to 14c for the XX horsehead brand. The market is described as steady and trading of a routine character.

Salicylic Acid—For the technical the asking price now ranges from 70c to 80c according to quality. For local consumption trading is still inactive, but export business is said to be fairly brisk, and sales are still quoted at 86c per pound for the U. S. P., while in the general market the range is still from 88c to $1.00.

Bleaching Powder—There is still an excellent demand for this product, although prices have not stiffened. One dealer reported having made a transaction at 5½c, but explained that this was rather under the average market price, the quotation being governed by quantity purchased.

Potash Chrome Alum—Prices of this material remain steady at the range of 21c to 22c per pound. The supply is said to be extremely limited.

Sulphuric Acid—Dealers in this material are still at sea as to what the outcome will be as a result of the Government price-fixing which came into effect Sept. 30, and will continue until Dec. 30. Whether manufacturers who are said to have had great difficulty in operating profitably even under former prices, will be given required financial assistance by the War Department is still conjectural.

NEW SULPHURIC ACID PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15—The construction division of the Army is to supervise the erection in Pennsylvania of two sulphuric acid plants to cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. One plant will be located at Emporium, and the other at Mount Union.

The Emporium plant will consist of eight units on a site which has been selected upon Driftwood Creek, close to the plants of the Aetna Explosive Company and the Emporium Iron Company. In the event that sufficient power cannot be obtained from the plant of the iron company, a 1,000-kilowatt power plant will be erected. The estimated cost of this plant is $2,000,000.

The plant at Mount Union will be erected adjacent to that of the Aetna Explosive Company. Twenty acres of land have been purchased at a price of $56 an acre. Both plants will be operated by the Government.

The report of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. for the year ended June 30 showed a total income of $1,699,716, against $2,533,447 last year and $2,897,545 the year before. The net earnings were $1,291,946, compared with $1,902,156 last year and $2,531,653 the previous year. The surplus account after dividends and charging off etc., amounting to $1,191,599 shows $5,412,076, compared with $5,243,662 last year.

OUTPUT OF ABRASIVES

A marked increase in the output of artificial abrasives in the first half of 1918, as compared with the first half of 1917, is shown by figures compiled by Frank J. Katz, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and obtained in co-operation with the Mines Branch of the Canada Department of Mines. There was little change in the output of corundum and a decrease in the output of emery in the United States.

During the first half of 1918 emery ore was produced by seven operators in the Peekskill district, in New York, and by one in southern Virginia. Corundum is produced from one mine in Macon County, N. C., and by one company operating in Renfrew County, Ontario. The combined mine output of emery and corundum in the United States and Canada from January 1 to June 30, 1918, was 5,455 short tons. During the same period the producers sold, shipped, or used in the manufacture of abrasive articles approximately 4,500 short tons, and the stock on hand at the mines June 30 was about 1,500 short tons. As compared with the same period in 1917, there was a large decrease in the quantity of emery mined, and the output from January to June, 1918, inclusive, was considerably less than half of the mine output of emery for the entire year 1917. During the first half of 1918 corundum was produced at about the same rate as in 1917.

Artificial carbide abrasives, including carborundum, crystolon, and carbolon, were produced during the first half of the year 1918 by two companies in the United States, operating plants at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and at Blasdell, N. Y., and by three in Canada, operating plants at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, and at Chippewa and Thorold, Ontario. The plant output of crude carbide abrasives was 6,583 short tons. During the same period the producers sold or used in the manufacture of abrasive materials 5,633 tons, and on June 30 there remained in their hands as stocks 2,840 tons.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Cyan.	33	38	K. Solvay	155	175
Am. Cy. pf.	60	65	Merrimac	97	99
Am. Linseed	40¾	40½	Mulfrd Co.	55	60
By. Prod. Co.	110	115	Mutual Co.	150	..
Casein Co.	40	..	Niag. A. pf.	87	92
Day Chem.	..	34	Nat. A. & C.	18	22
Distillers' Secur.	46½	46⅞	N't A. & C. pf.	70	72
Dow Chem.	..	225	Penn. Salt	80	84
Dow Ch. pf.	..	96	Rollin Ch.	50	70
Elec. Blch.	140	150	Rol. Ch. pf.	90	100
Fed. Chem.	..	90	Semet S.	170	180
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Free Tx. nw.	30	32	Solv. Proc.	220	..
Grasselli	165	..	Stand. Ch.	90	100
H'k Electro.	75	85	U. S. Indus. Alco.	102¼	103
H'k Elec. pf.	..	..	Va.-Car. Chem.	54½	55
Int. Agricul. pf. x.d	58¼	58¾			

Quotations on Bonds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	97	100	Gen. Chem.	170	180
Am. Cot. Oil	41	42	Int. Salt	..	62½
Am. Malt	3	3¼	Un. Drug	71	73
Barrett Co.	91	95½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.exd.	106	110

METOL NOW MADE IN AMERICA

Metol, which is considered by photographers as one of the best developers, is now made in the United States. It was formerly imported and sold at $24 per pound. The Rector Chemical Company of New York has been able to meet this price and its entire output for September has been sold. The price is firm, owing to the action of the Government in taking over the entire stock of the imported product brought in by one company. The results obtained in photographs of fine laces and similar work developed by metol are surprisingly clear.

News of Companies

The plant of the Van Dyk Chemical Company, 57 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., was slightly damaged by fire on October 3, resulting from an exposion. Another fire occurred on Oct. 14.

The Northwestern Chemical Company, Sixty-first and State streets, Wauwatosa, Wis., is considering plans for new additions to its plant to replace portions of the works recently destroyed by fire.

The Southern Acid & Sulphur Company, East St. Louis, Ill., is said to be considering plans for the construction of a new plant near Port Arthur, Tex., to be devoted to the production of sulphuric acid.

The TNT plant owned and operated by the Government, at Rock Island, Ill., near the Rock Island Arsenal, was very seriously threatened by fire which destroyed a section of the camp of the Walsh Construction Company on October 7.

The Dielectric Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has recently acquired the building located at 224-42 South Vandeventer Avenue, and is planning for the immediate installation of new equipment for the manufacture of chemical products.

The E. I. duPont deNemours Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J., is rushing construction work on the six new dormitories on the Colfax tract, Lakeside Avenue, to be utilized exclusively by women employed at the local cap works of the company.

The Magic Keller Soap Works, 1201 Story Avenue, Louisville, Ky., is rushing to completion the erection of new additions recently announced, costing in the neighborhood of $200,000. The company has also increased its capital from $300,000 to $500,000, to provide for the improvements.

The Atlantic Refining Company, 3144 Passyunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is said to have acquired a large tract of land near Brunswick, Ga., comprising approximately 500 acres with a water frontage of about one-half mile, as a site for the construction of a large new oil refinery, to have a capacity of about 3,000 barrels of refined oil daily.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., have awarded a contract to J. A. Jones, Charlotte, N. C., for the construction of a large new salad-oil plant at their works at Charlotte, estimated to cost $40,000. The company has also had plans prepared for the construction of additions to the boiler room and engine plant at the existing works, to cost in the neighborhood of $35,000.

The Northern Alkali & Chemical Company, Huntington, W. Va., recently incorporated with a capital of $60,000, has perfected its organization, and is planning to commence operations at an early date for the production of caustic potash. The company has leased a large local building for the new works, and will at once install the necessary equipment, including tanks, kettles, filter presses, and other apparatus. Ralph D. Lamie, of Huntington, is president and manager.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

RESTRICTIONS ON LOGWOOD CRITICIZED

Trade Dissatisfied With Limit on Imports—Increased Demand for Sulphur Blacks—Shipments to Russia May Be Resumed

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Albumen, 25c lb.
Aniline Oil, 1½c lb.
Cochineal, 10c lb.
Logwood Extract, 51 deg. Twaddle, 1c lb.
Phenol, 1c lb.

Declined

Cutch, 3c lb.
Fustic, $5 ton.
Diamidophenol, $1 lb.
Nitronaphthalene, 5c lb.

Owing to the War Trade Board restricting imports of logwood for the remainder of the current year to 22,500 tons, dealers in this product are somewhat at a loss to know what the outcome will be. While it is recognized that in many cases the aniline dyes have superseded logwood, some of the old conservative houses positively refuse to consider anything but the logwood and handlers of the product do not hesitate to declare that they see a grave injury to the trade from which it may never recover.

It is declared that the restriction, which applies from Oct. 10 to Jan. 1, might as well prohibit the importation of the product altogether. It is even hinted that the trade in this particular line has been discriminated against. There has been no definite rise as yet in the product, as shipments have been held up from primary points for some time. Nominal prices of $50@$55 per ton still are in vogue, but as dealers explain, these prices mean practically nothing.

One notable feature in trading during the past week has been the demand for sulphur blacks, which now bring 40c@50c as a minimum. It is said that spot offers are not heavy, although production is fairly accounted for. Firmness is a characteristic of a number of the brilliant colors and activity in auramine has awakened interest in the trade. Malachite greens and metanil yellow are in good demand by the consumers. At the present time there is little done in methylene blues, as contract business has practically tied up production. It is forecast that shipments may be again made to Russia.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—For the Chinese egg variety $1.40 is being demanded, which is an advance from the former price. The imported blood is still held at 85c@90c, although one lot was reported sold as low as 80c in order to close it out. Supplies of the product for technical purposes are still said to be plentiful. Egg yolk supplies are steady, 45c@47c per pound being demanded for the granular and 70c@73c for the spray. Some dealers refuse Chinese egg on spot except for shipment.

Cochineal—Prices have risen in this commodity, as dealers say that the demand has increased. The range is now from 90c@$1.00, and a still further advance may come. The market in London is said to be firm, black being quoted there at $1.02 to $1.08 for goods delivered in New York, ex dock. The silver gray price is the same. The supply is good.

Cutch—Some imports of Rangoon brought from 20c to 21c, and these lots were small, only the Borneo variety having been available previously. Spot supplies of the latter are still in strong demand, and the stocks have dwindled, greater trouble than ever being experienced in securing them, owing to the lack of tonnage.

Divi-Divi—No spot supplies of this product are offered, dealers state, and the demand is strong. Prices are nominal, at approximately $70@$80 a ton. For the extract, on a tanning basis of 25 per cent, quotations are still 5½c@6c per pound.

Fustic—In this product prices are somewhat easier, ranging from $45@$55, and the market is as a rule steady, as a ready sale is found. The prices of course depend entirely on the source of the product and the quality offered.

Gambier—The market for this product remains quiet and steady, the cube variety selling for 28c a pound, common 21c and the plantation at the same quotation.

Indigo—No inquiries are reported either for the synthetic variety or the natural, and prices remain unchanged. The following prices are still asked for the vegetable products: Guatemalas, Kurpahs and Oudes, $2.25@$2.75 per pound. Bengals are held at $3.00.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Phenol—Inquiries have been received from Japan in regard to this product and the quotation is given as 44c@47c. What material is on the market is held in collapsible drums. Leading factors say stocks are not held for disposal because they are not to be had.

Benzol—While trading continues light, the market is reported firm, with stocks fairly plentiful. Prices range from 22c@27c.

Naphthalene—The market is described as "sold out." Ball material is quoted nominally at 12½c@14c per pound, crushed at 9c, and flake at 9½c.

Toluol—Owing to Government requirements no releases are granted.

Intermediates

Acid Naphthionic—The market is quiet but steady, the supply being equal to the demand, prices ranging from $1.20@$1.30.

Nitronaphthalene—Prices remain steady, the range being from 40c to 50c per pound. The synthetic variety, 20 per cent paste, is still held at $1.15@$1.25 per pound.

Logwood—Practically no change has occurred in this market, and the recent Government restriction on imports has had a deterrent effect on the trade. The only quotation in which a difference is noted is that of the extract, 51 degree Twaddle, which is now held at 13¼c@14c, an increase of one cent per pound.

Aniline Oil—Prices of this product are well maintained, as some supplies have been disposed of. Quotations have stiffened, and no more of the material has been sold at the former price of 28½c, the present range of 30c to 35c finding ready takers.

Aniline Salts—Inactivity seems to be the prevailing tone of this market. Sales that were made ranged from 43½c@45c.

Monochlorbenzol—Few inquiries are made for this product, and the nominal range of prices is from 17c to 19c.

Para-Amidophenol—Prices are ranging higher, as there is a good demand and stocks are hardly sufficient to meet requirements. High grade base material is quoted at $4.25@$4.50. Base material, on basis of 100 per cent in paste form is quoted at $4.25 per pound.

Resorcin—The supply of this material is said to be good, and there is a steady demand. Quotations for the U. S. P. product are $7.00 to $8.00 per pound and the technical $4.00 to $6.00 per pound.

Diamidophenol—Prices for this commodity are somewhat easier, although stocks are short, and few firms are engaged in turning it out. Quotations are given at $4.00 to $6.00, according to quantity.

Paranitraniline—Although the demand for this product continues as strong as ever, the supply is slight and there is little prospect of relief, dealers assert. Available stock is disposed of at prices ranging from $1.85 to $1.95.

Betanaphthol—Supplies of this product are lacking so far as the U. S. P. variety is concerned, and prices nominally are $1.25 to $1.30 per pound. The crude is held at 60c to 75c per pound and the technical at 75c to 85c.

Benzadine—The market for this commodity is described as normal. The sulphate is quoted at $1.40 and the base at $1.75.

Paraphenylenediamine—Supplies are short, being far less than the demand which dealers say is greater than ever. Quotations are unchanged at $4.00 to $4.50.

Orthotoluidine—Owing to the fact that the Government requires the toluol to which this product is closely related, stocks are scanty. Prices are merely nominal, and are given as ranging from $1.00 to $1.10.

ENGLISH-MADE ACID DYES

E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., are now offering to the trade English-made acid dyes of high quality, comprising acid green, scarlet and violet, a variety of acid ponceaus and oranges and naphthol green. They are described as being of unusual value for silk dyers, carpet manufacturers and others, as well as for certain leather manufacturers and dyers of straw goods. They are mostly of concentrated strength, and of unusual brilliancy of tone.

The synthetic olive oil which has lately been placed on the market by the company is meeting with great favor, and has been indorsed by the U. S. Conditioning & Testing Co. The indorsement states that it is similar to a pure, technical olive oil. The saponification, acid, maumene and iodine values correspond identically with those of olive oil.

I Frank Stone, formerly president of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and since the reorganization filling the office of vice-president, has retired from active service in the company. He is still a director of the company.

Charles Cook Barrett, president of the Devoe & Raynolds Co., died in Chicago last week, at the age of 63 years. He owned a large estate near Rockford, Ill., where he spent most of his time.

The General Company has decided to augment its facilities in Baltimore by the erection of a structure 211.6 by 153 feet at Race and Winder streets, in the southern section of the city. The projected building will cost $155,000.

Trade Notes and Personals

The Hercules Powder Works, Kenvil, N. J., has exceeded its quota of $200,000 in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The British Governmnt has bought 1,500,000 tons of nitrate from the Chilian nitrate companies at about $65 per ton, for delivery this year.

The Standard Oil & Chemical Company, Troy, Ala., is having plans prepared for the reconstruction of its Mill No. 2, recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at $60,000.

It is reported that the Government is planning to send approximately 1,000 soldiers to the plant of the E. I. duPont deNemours Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J., to relieve the present labor shortage.

Max Dobbins, of Rahway, N. J., has been appointed state inspector of explosives by Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant, of the State Department of Labor, to serve in that capacity during the absence of Inspector Newell T. Gordon, on military service.

The fusion building of the Aetna Chemical Company works at Heidelberg, Pa., near Pittsburgh, was destroyed last week by an explosion of several benzol tanks. Fire which followed the detonation destroyed the wreckage of the building, and for a time the flames threatened the TNT works.

Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior says: "The United States does not need German potash. Germany has thought that she has a whip-hand over America because of her supply of this mineral, but America can in two years become entirely independent of Germany by the development of her own deposits and the use of the process devised by Dr. Cottrell of this department."

At the recent annual fall meeting of the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y., a total of about fifty representatives of the company from all sections of the country were present. The first sessions of the meeting, which was held on October 1 and 2, were called at Solvay, at which an interesting address was given by Warren Blauvelt, formerly connceted with the company and now associated with the United States Fuel Administration. On October 2, the meeting was closed by a dinner given in the ballroom of the Onondaga Hotel. At this dinner, Robert S. Wolf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, delivered an interesting address on "The Work of Humanizing Industry."

NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Drug and chemical companies incorporated during September have an authorized capitalization aggregating only a little more than $1,000,000, compared with a total in August of more than $3,000,000 in new capital. The companies organized in September which have capital of $100,000 or more are the following: Cataract Chemical Co., N. Y., $100,000; Chemical Closet Co., Delaware, $100,000; Dambur Chemical Works, Inc., N. J., $125,000; Eastern Products Corp'n, N. J., $50,000; Georgia Potash & Chemical Corporation, Delaware, $100,000; Metallurgical Chemical Corporation, N. Y., $50,000; Manning, A. P., & Co., N. J. (mfg. chemicals, etc.), $500,000; Northern Alkali & Chemical Co., West Virginia, $60,000; United Chemical & Rendering Co., Delaware, $99,000.

The Foreign Markets

PRICE ADVANCES HOLD IN LONDON

Improved Demand at Drug Auctions Absorbs Larger Supplies Offered—Camphor Advances in Price Daily—Honey in Strong Demand

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The price of quinine has again advanced, owing to the steadily decreasing stocks. Supplies of oil of peppermint are also small and the price is slightly higher this week.

Many products of continental origin are increasing in price because of the advance in exchange rates.

Eucalyptus oil, menthol, calomel, citric acid and the citrates are higher. Star anise oil, tartaric acid and agar agar are firmer. Salicylic acid and potassium permanganate are easier.

The amount of business passing is fairly satisfactory and the improvement in values is maintained. At the last Drug Auctions a much larger supply of goods came on offer than has been the case for several weeks and met with an improved demand. The new Japanese policy of restricting exports of crude camphor is making itself further manifest in our markets and prices of camphor refined slabs are daily advancing. Camphor oil is in short supply and difficult to ship from Japan.

Honey is in strong demand and a further advance of from 30s to 45s per cwt has to be recorded. Good Californian in tins fetches the high figure of 246s.

Ergot of rye is again to the fore and commands top prices, good bold Spanish selling at 5s 9d and Russian fair natural 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb.

Balsam Tolu is in short supply and commands the long price of 12s 6d per lb. in single case lots.

In company with other Japanese products menthol is fully maintained at 18s 6d to 18s 9d and Japanese mint oil has advanced from 6s to 7s per lb.

As pointed out in previous reports the rapid improvement in favor of Italian lire is gradually attracting attention and has been the underlying influence in the sudden spurt of several pence per pound in the prices, for citric and tartaric acids, lemon and orange oils, sulphur, and other leading Italian products which had hitherto borne a tired appearance and in many cases a loss to importers.

Recent quotations on the open market are as follows:

Acetanilid, with very little demand, is offered easier at from 6s to 6s 3d per lb. net.

Aspirin continues to move up, and from 16s to 16s 6d per lb. is now quoted.

Amidopyrin is now from 60s to 64s per lb on spot.

Camphor Japanese has again advanced, 5s 3d per lb. being now asked for slabs, and 6s 9d for tablets.

Cascara Sagrada is extremely scarce on spot, and is now worth 185s to 190s per cwt.

Citric acid is still advancing, the latest price named being 3s 10d per lb.

Menthol is still rapidly rising, 18s 6d per lb. having been paid for Kobayashi.

Quinine remains firm at 4s 6d per oz. for sulphate, and in some quarters even more is asked.

Notes on New York Imports

About 2,100 gallons of medicinal codliver oil comprised an importation by McKesson & Robbins.

Bernard, Judae & Company are credited with an importation of 1,032,000 pounds of coconut oil in bulk from the Philippine Islands.

E. Fougera & Company imported 2,000 pounds of various medicinal preparations.

An importation received recently by Frame & Company comprised over 51,000 pounds of nutmegs.

J. J. Toledano & Company received over 56,000 pounds of coriander seeed.

Lasker & Bernstein received further consignments of sponges comprising over 28,000 pounds.

An importation of nearly 25,000 pounds of oxide of iron was received by J. W. Coulston & Company.

Chas. Pfizer & Company received a consignment of over 105,000 pounds of tartrate of lime.

Of crude tartar importations Chas. Pfizer & Company received 276,390 pounds and the Tartar Chemical Company over 750,000 pounds.

Some 900 pounds of thymol comprised an importation by C. L. Huisking.

Over 3,500 pounds of cuttlefish bone comprised importations by McKesson & Robbins and the Matheson Drug Company.

About 2,300 pounds of copaiba balsam comprised recent importations consigned to several banking firms.

Franklin, Baker & Company received over 43,000 pounds of copra. Everett Carleton & Co. are credited with an importation of about 670,000 pounds.

DEXTRINE MANUFACTURE IN CANADA

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

TORONTO, CANADA, Oct. 14.—In consequence of the placing of dextrine on the prohibited list of exports from the United States there have recently been many inquiries for the Canadian-made article. Its manufacture has been carried on for three years on a comparatively small scale by James and Thomas Battle, of Thorold, Ont., who began to produce both white and yellow dextrine in 1915 with a capacity of four tons per day.

At the outset the industry was badly handicapped, owing to the relatively low duty on dextrine, and the high tax on cornstarch from which it is made, amounting to 1½ cents per pound plus 7½ per cent war tax. Dextrine imports were subject to the lower import of 10 per cent duty plus the war tax, consequently the manufacturers found it difficult to compete with the imported article, but since this condition has been changed by the American embargo, the industry has received a decided stimulus and will probably expand rapidly. The consumption of dextrine in Canada is estimated at about 700,000 pounds per year, which affords a good home market for the industry.

THE CANADIAN ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Oct. 14.—Owing to the war requirements of the Allies there has been a notable expansion in the production of abrasives of late years. The industry is practically centered within a few miles of Niagara Falls, the principal products being silicon-carbide, known under the trade names of carbolon, carborundum and crystolon, used for grinding brittle metals, and the aluminous abrasive popularly styled exolon and aludon, used on steel and other tough metals. A highly important by-product in the manufacture of exolon is ferro-silicon. The manufacture of exolon is carried on at the plant of the Exolon Company at Thorold, Ont., which began operations in 1914 for the production of carbolon. It began to turn out exolon in December, 1916, since which time the output has shown a steady and rapid increase. The plant which at the outset had a capacity of 2700-h. p. is now using 8500-h. p. and further extensions are planned.

The process for the manufacture of carbolon involves the use of petroleum coke, the residue left from oil refining and pure white sand, which is imported from Ottawa, Illinois, to the amount of 9000 tons per year, as no sand of sufficiently high quality is procurable in Canada. The exolon is made from bauxite, the ore being obtained from Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The other material used is hydrated silicate of alumina containing iron oxide as an impurity.

The United States takes about 75 per cent of the exolon output. About 200 men are employed by the company at Thorold. The equipment includes a chemical department where electrical apparatus is used for tests of the material and finished products and a thoroughly equipped research division where new processes are investigated.

POTASH PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

In a paper read recently at Bristol, England, Kenneth M. Chance shows that the production of potash in Britain has now reached an important stage. His contention is that the most promising source of potash at the present time is flue gases and dust of blast furnaces.

The investigations made by Mr. Chance and his colleagues of the North Lincolnshire Iron Co., Ltd., indicate that the potash-content of blast furnace gases may be increased either by raising the temperature of the furnace or by adding common salt to the charge of raw materials. For obvious reasons, the latter procedure has been adopted, and as a result the quantity of potash volatilized as chloride has been increased nearly sevenfold. Mr. Chance proposes that central potash factories be set up, each in a blast furnace district, to deal with the recovered products.

With greater production of potash in English coke-fired furnace, and with the increased yield resulting from the use of salt, the problem of supplying the total British requirements of potash would seem to be solved. The question of cost, however, still remains. Mr. Chance said: "Judging by the action of the Germans in the past, we may be sure that rather than see the monopoly broken, the German government is likely to reduce the price of potash to the cost of production or even lower. How will the British Potash Company be able to counter such action? Is the government prepared to foster the new British industry by a system of tariffs?"

Edwor V. Killeen, son of Edward V. Killeen of George Lueders & Co., died Oct. 6, at the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, Ill.

MEXICAN RATES ON CHEMICALS LOWER

Shortage in Acids—Aqua Ammonia in Demand—Openings for American Manufacturers of Labels and Boxes—Market for Dyes

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 2.—The National Railroad of Mexico has reduced the freight rates on all chemicals used in refining and mining. The object is to help the mining industry. The high freights caused a heavy decline in importations. The American Government has given Mexico to understand that licenses will be freely given for the importation of cyanides for its gold products, dynamite, caps, and fuses and also machinery.

There is a shortage of all kinds of drugs and chemicals in Mexico. The following are obtainable only in very small quantities or not at all: Oxalic acid, acetic acid, muriatic and sulphuric acids, and aqua ammonia. A large amount of acetic acid is used here to make artificial vinegar, and the Mexican doctors prescribe a great deal of aqua ammonia.

Five thousand kilos of quicksilver will be shipped in small parcels in the next few weeks from Mexico to Adolfo de Huerta, Mexican Consul General in New York.

Various industries in the Republic of Mexico have presented plans to the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor for using the "Penca de Maguey" (Leaves of the Century Plant) in the manufacture of paper pulp. Some of the most valuable Aztec manuscripts were written on paper made from the maguey.

The Health Department of Vera Cruz was recently informed that certain stores were selling adulterated drugs. Purchases were made by an employee of the Health Department and samples sent to the Capitol for analysis. Some were found to be adulterated, and two druggists were fined, one for selling whiting for benzonaphthol, and another for selling euquinine containing over 50 per cent of magnesia.

Prescription labels and pasteboard boxes were formerly bought in Germany. They have been made in Mexico in small quantities, but of inferior quality. Prices are right and American goods would sell readily. Importations of materials for soap and candle making have greatly increased. Anhydrous ammonia is very much needed in Mexico, all the ice factories are short and prices are high. Some companies have made offers of $1500 for a cylinder. American sulphuric acid is selling here at 85 centavos a kilo. The native is sold at 40 centavos. The native acid is made in Mexico City by a German firm. Most of the users of acids are buying the imported product, possibly because of fear of being placed on the Enemy Trading List if they trade with enemy firms.

The market for American made dyes in Southern Mexico is mainly for dyestuff for cotton. Textile factories in this part of the Republic specialize in the manufacture of cotton goods and are practically the only industries interested to any extent in dye. South of Mexico City there are no silk, paper or carpet mills; no manufacturers of ink, woodstain or varnishes; and no tanneries interested in other than native tanning material.

Frank Bachmann, Berkeley, Cal., has been commissioned a lieutenant in the sanitary corps of the United States Army and has left for Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. For three years Lieutenant Bachmann has been chief chemist for the board of sanitary engineering of the State Board of Health.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.72	— .74
Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¾
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
*Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.96	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Citrate, green scales	lb.	—	— 1.38
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.65	— 3.70
St. Thomas	gal.	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07	— .08
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 1.34½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.35½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.38
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.37
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.39
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.35
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.97	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	— .10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04⅝
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
innabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.31	— .32
Cases, fingers	lb.	.39	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—10.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.10
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 7.60
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.10
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.41	— .45

*Nominal.

Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	— .40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	— .63
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	— 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spanish	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16¼
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.43	— 1.45
*Gold		—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.57	— .58
C.P. in cans	lb.	.59	— .60
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.58	— .59
Saponification, loose	lb.	.38	— .39
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.35	— .36
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.45	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	—	— 2.70
chthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
odoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.22
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.05
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.10
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.25	— .28
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	lb.	.24	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.99	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	— .30
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.62	— .65
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	127.50	—130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal.
†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.23	— .24
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	38.00	—39.50
Druggists	oz.	—	— —
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .15½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.78
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second hands, Java	oz.	.91	— .92
Second hands, American—oz.		—	1.05 1.10
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	23.00	—23.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	22.00	— 22.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	47.00	—47.50
Powdered	lb.	48.00	—49.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.74	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66

*Nominal.

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .83
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .93
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.56	— .57
Suiphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.18	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
ulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.70
Flour, com'l.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.95
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .13
Kegs	per keg	4.95	— 6.50
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.45	— 5.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .23
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.38	— .39

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	Nominal	
*Glacial	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.48
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	—	— .44
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52½	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.48	— .50
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.67
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

*Nominal.

Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 3.00
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 3.25
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	Nominal	
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.42	— .44
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— 1.00
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous	lb.	—	— —
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .80
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .93
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .92
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	5.20	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.35	— 5.55
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bergamot	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
*Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 7.50
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, art.	lb.	—	— .12
Japanese, white	lb.	.23	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lead, Free	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.15
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .21
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.54	— .56
Java	lb.	.70	— .75
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	30.00	—31.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Erigeron	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.50	— 9.70
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
*Ginger	lb.	—	— 5.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.10
Garden	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	—60.00
Distilled	lb.	—	—20.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	22.00	—22.50
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—103.00
Petale	lb.	95.00	—100.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	—	— 2.10
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	28.50	—31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.20	— 5.45
Bottles	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.00	— 5.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	40.00	—56.00
Rosemary, French	oz.	—	—28.00
*Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.60
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Spruce	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 3.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.40	—12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—18.00
Manila	lb.	—	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.59	— .64
South American	lb.	.74	— .77
Fir, Canada	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.09	— 1.14

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.32	— .34
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.54	— .59
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.18	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.90	— 1.12
Broken	lb.	.85	— .98
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.69	— .74
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.14	— .15
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50	— .52
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	— .09
Elm, grinding	lb.	.10	— .11
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.09	— .10
Lemon Peel	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.07	— .07½
Malaga, sweet	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.14	— .14½
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.39	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30½	— .31
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Select	lb.	.23½	— .24
Simaruba	lb.	.59	— .63
Soap, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.17	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24

*Nominal.

Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.10	— .11
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Bourbon	lb.	2.10	— 2.12
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
*XX	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Fish	lb.	.58	— .59
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.74	— .97
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.07	— .09
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.10½	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.47	— .49
Sumac	lb.	.06	— .07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.86	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.91	— .95
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	2.45	— 3.15
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .50
Roman	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Dogwood	lb.	.16	— .17
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.31	— .33
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.51	— .54
Malva, blue	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.78	— 1.87
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.04½	— .05
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Valencia	lb.	15.45	—15.70
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.08	— 1.13
Cape	lb.	.18½	— .19
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84

*Nominal.

Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.44	— 1.48
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
*Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.23	— 1.38
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.62	— .68
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	—13.80
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
*Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.53
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.34	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.20	— .21
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.35	— .40
Imported	lb.	.43	— .44
Eucalyptus	lb.	.09	— .10
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.16½	— .13
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.23	— .24
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .13
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.15	— .16
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.31	— .32
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	5.60	— 5.70
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.24½	— .25
Spanish	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Savory	lb.	.25	— .26
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.14	— 1.19
Half Leaf	lb.	.84	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.34	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.15	— .18
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.16	— .18

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Spearmint American	lb.	.19½	.20½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.26	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.18	.19
Tansy	lb.	.10	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	.11½
French	lb.	.14	.14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.18	.19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	.17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08½	.09½

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	.44
Powdered	lb.	.48	.55
German	lb.	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.73	2.95
Althea, cut	lb.	.76	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	.35
Angelica American	lb.	.39	.45
Imported	lb.	.59	.69
Arnica	lb.	.79	.98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.54	.59
St. Vincent	lb.	.39	.44
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04	.05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	.10
Belladonna	lb.	2.45	2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.50	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	.20
Beth	lb.	.13	.14
Blood	lb.	.59	.60
Blueflag	lb.	.38	.40
Bryonia	lb.	.29	.30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.16	.17
American	lb.	.15	.16
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.30	1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	.17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	.11
Blue	lb.	.11	.11½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.27	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	.22
Culver's	lb.	.14	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	.30
American	lb.	.25	.26
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.28	.29
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	.09
Galangal	lb.	.26	.27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	.09
Gentian	lb.	.17	.17½
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Geranium	lb.	.07	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	.17
Bleached	lb.	.24	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	—	—
Southern	lb.	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.75	5.80
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.40	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	.22
Powdered	lb.	.24	.26
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.25	4.30
Powdered	lb.	4.40	4.50
Rio, whole	lb.	4.25	4.40
Jalap, whole	lb.	.47	.55
Powdered	lb.	.52	.60
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.93	.95
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	.90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.30	.31
Selected	lb.	.32	.34
Powdered	lb.	.34	.35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	.75
Manaca	lb.	.26	.28
Mandrake	lb.	.13	.16
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	1.80
Orris, Florentine,bold	lb.	.27	.28
Verona	lb.	.24	.25
Finger	lb.	1.95	2.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	.34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.48	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	.19
Poke	lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	.90
Chips	lb.	.62	.65
Cuts	lb.	.74	2.45
High Dried	lb.	.59	.64
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	.82
American	lb.	.45	.50
Mexican	lb.	.49	.51
Senega, Northern	lb.	.98	1.03
Southern	lb.	1.05	1.08

*Nominal.

Serpentaria	lb.	.58	.59
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	.17
Snake, Black	lb.	.39	.41
Canada natural	lb.	.39	.59
Stripped	lb.	.44	.49
Spikenard	lb.	.30	.32
Squill, white	lb.	.13	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.13	.14
Stone	lb.	.09½	.10
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	.54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.50	.55
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.38	1.48
*English	lb.	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.20	1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26	.26½
Star	lb.	.25½	.26
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.20½	.21
Caraway, African	lb.	.62	.63
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.75	.80
Celery	lb.	.52½	.53½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11	.11½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.10	.10¾
Bleached	lb.	.12	.12½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	17½	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Dill	lb.	.19	.19½
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	.17½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	.11
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.08	.08¼
*Russian	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.33	.34
Lobelia	lb.	.29	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch		—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.22	.23
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.29	.30
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.11	.11½
*English, yellow	lb.	.34	.35
Parsley	lb.	.23	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.72	.74
Indian	lb.	.39	.40
Quince	lb.	1.19	1.23
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	.10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	.14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	.39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.09½	.10
South American	lb.	.09	.09¼

*Nominal.

Worm, American	lb.	.08½	.09½
Levant	lb.	1.00	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	.21
Japan	lb.	.14½	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.27	.28
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.49	.52
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	.26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.15½	.16
Mombasa	lb.	.22½	.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	.34
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.59½	.60
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	.12¾
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.18½	.19
Japan	lb.	.12	.12¼
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.51	.52
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	.46
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.36	.37
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.24½	.25
White	lb.	.31½	.32
Pimento	lb.	.10	.10½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.36	.37
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.44	.45
Light, refined	lb.	.47	.48
Dark	lb.	.46	.47
Candelilla	lb.	.43	.44
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	.94
No. 1	lb.	.91	.92
No. 2	lb.	.84	.85
No. 3	lb.	.77	.78
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.17	.18
White	lb.	.18	.19
Japan	lb.	.20½	.27
*Montan, crude	lb.	.34	.36
Bleached	lb.	.36	.37
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb	.12½	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	.16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.23½	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.26	.26½

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.32	9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	—
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	.06
Ground	lb.	.04¾	.07
Powdered	lb.	.05	.08
Chrome	lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump	lb.	.11	.12
Ground	lb.	.09	.09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.11¼	.12½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04¼	.05½
Low grade	lb.	.03¼	.04¼
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	.17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	.12½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	.15
Red	lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.,car.	lb	—	.08½
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	.09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22½	.23½
Granulated, white	lb.	.19½	.24½
Lump	lb.	1.00	1.10
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	.05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	.27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	.12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	.06

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	lb.	.19	— .21
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	— .65
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Second hands	**lb.**	**.08¾**	**— .09**
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.15
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	**lb.**	**—**	**— .05**
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	**lb.**	**.31**	**— .33**
Paste	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .17**
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	**lb.**	**—**	**—**
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	**lb.**	**—**	**— .08¾**
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	**lb.**	**—**	**— .09¼**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
***18 deg. carboys**	**lb.**	**.02¼**	**— .02¾**
20 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.02½**	**— .02¾**
22 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.02¾**	**— .03⅛**
Nickel oxide	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .70**
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.06½**	**— .06¾**
***38 deg. carboys**	**lb.**	**.07¼**	**— .08**
40 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.07¾**	**— .08**
42 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.08½**	**Gov. pr.**
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.67	— .73
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.42½	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, - cryst	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .41½**
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41½
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	330.00	—350.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27⅛	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.65	— 2.75
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.50
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.40	— 4.50
Powd. or gran.,76p.c. 100lbs.		5.40	— 5.60
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.23½	— .25
Bisulphate	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Carbonate, Sal. Soda,Am.100lb.		**1.30**	**— 1.40**
Chlorate	lb.	.19	— .25
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
***Nitrate, tech.**	**100 lbs.**	**—**	**— 4.32½**
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.40	— .45
Silicate, 60 p.c.	**100 lbs.**	**6.00**	**— 6.30**
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt	**100 lbs.**	**2.25**	**— 3.00**
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	**ton.**	**32.00**	**Gov. pr.**
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¼	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05½

*Nominal.

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.23	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22½	— .26
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12½	— .14
Flake	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Phenol	lb.	.44	— .47
Pitch, various grades	**ton**	**10.00**	**—20.00**
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.25	— .30
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
***Toluol, pure**	**gal.**	**1.50**	**— 1.55**
***Commercial, 90 p.c.**	**gal.**	**1.50**	**— 1.55**
Xylol, pure water white	**gal.**	**.45**	**— .55**

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	**lb.**	**.31**	**— .33**
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
***Aminoazobenzene**	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .60
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .18
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.76	— .78
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.37	— .39
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.39	— .43
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	**lb.**	**1.05**	**— 1.15**
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 2.00**
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75

*Nominal.

Methylanthraquinone	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	**lb.**	**.48**	**— .52**
Monoethylaniline	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.25**
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.25**
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B.	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
***Alizarin Brown, conc.**	**lb.**	**7.50**	**— 8.50**
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	**lb.**	**9.00**	**—12.00**
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	—	— —
Benzo Purperine 10 B.	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B.	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	**lb.**	**9.25**	**—13.00**
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	**lb.**	**2.85**	**— 3.45**
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	**lb.**	**2.90**	**— 3.85**
Direct Violet con't.	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	**lb.**	**18.50**	**—20.00**
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	**lb.**	**4.60**	**— 5.00**
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	**lb.**	**8.75**	**— 9.25**
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	**lb.**	**4.25**	**— 5.00**
Indigotine, paste	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 2.50**
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B	lb.	—	—10.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.09	— .12
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼	— .29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.33½	— .34⅛
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	— .10⅛
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13	— .13½
*Pubna	lb.	—	— —

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—70.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	— —
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	Nominal	
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lt	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.20¼	— .22½
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .25
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13¼	— .14½
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12

*Nominal.

Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	14½	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	75.00	—85.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.24¼	— .25¾
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.28	— .31
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .19½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— —
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

*Nominal.

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.54	— 1.55
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	93.00	—95.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.23	— .26
English	lb.	.28½	— .29
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.16½	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.24	— 2.25
Off prime	gal.	1.79	— 1.80
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.64	— 1.66
No. 1	gal.	1.49	— 1.51
No. 2	gal.	1.44	— 1.46
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.46	— 1.47
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.14
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— 1.15

*Nominal.

Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.49
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.69
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17¼	— .18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	— —
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.22	— 2.23
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.17	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.26½	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57	— 1.59
* Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.31	— .33
Cases	lb.	.31	— .32
No. 3	lb.	.29½	— .30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	— .19¼
Tanks	lb.	—	— .19
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in bbls.	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.78	— 1.79
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.80
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.82
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.84
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
*Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— —
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.19	— .19¼
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.22½	— .23
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 2.00
*Rosin oil, first rect	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¼	— .18½
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .51
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .36
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.34	— .36
Red Paraffin	gal.	.30	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	—	— —
No. 200	gal.	.38	— .40
No. 100	gal.	.36	— .38
No. 110	gal.	.32	— .33

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	.63½	— .64
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.58½	— .60½
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.43½	— .48½
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.25	— 7.30
Rosin, com., to g'd	80 bbl.	14.95	—15.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	13.00	—13.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86	— .87
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— —
V. S. O.	lb.	.86	— .87
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	— .80
Second Orange	lb.	.72	— .73
T. N.	lb.	.68	— .69
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68	— .69
Button	lb.	.80	— .81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.69	— .70
Bone, dry	lb.	.79	— .80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	— 51.00
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—53.00
Columbia		—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—61.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	.. —	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	—53.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12¼—	.12½
Caracas	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Hayti	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Maracaibo	lb.	.24 —	.28
Trinidad	lb.	.13⅜—	.13½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		—	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19½—	.20½
Starch Corn, bags & bbls		4.25 —	4.60
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		4.07 —	4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.12 —	.12½
*Imported, duty paid	lb.	.12 —	.12½

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar- Amer. Nat.	Fed. bu'le	War eral	ne
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15 9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20 9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	— 8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05 9.05

*Nominal. §Prices fixed by Government.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.ob.mills	ga.	1.14	— 1.19
Light, strained	gal.	—	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.49
Dark	gal.	—	— 1.40
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.69
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17¼—	.18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.31 —	.33
No. 3	lb.	.29½—	.30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	—	— .18
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	—	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	—	— .18¼
Tanks	lb.	—	— .17¾
Corn, crude, bbls	lb.	—	— .18
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67

*Nominal.

*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—	— .17½
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls	lb.	—	— .21
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.78
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.80
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut, edible	lb.	.22½—	.23
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—.	— 3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¼—	.18½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.19¾—	.20½
Yellow	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
House	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Brown	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Lard, City	lb.	.27 —	.27¼
Compound	lb.	.23 —	.24¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29 —	.29¼
Oleo	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.20½—	.21½
City, prime	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Choice Country	lb.	.19 —	.19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.20¼—	.20½
City Fancy	lb.	.20¼—	.20½
Prime Packers	lb.	.19¾—	.20
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.20 —	.20¼
"A" White	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
"B" White	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.14 —	.15
Bone	lb.	.11 —	.12½
House	lb.	.15½—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.23¼—	.24
Lard, city steam	lb.	.27 —	.27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks

CHEMICAL SOCIETY DROPS GERMANS

The American Chemical Society, at its general meeting in Cleveland, O., recently, dropped three prominent German chemists from honorary membership. They were Walther Nernst, Wilhelm Ostwald and Emil Fischer, all residents of Germany.

The statement outlining the reasons which led to the council's action follows:

Whereas, The behavior in war of the German people has dishonored them among the enlightened nations of the earth and proved them unfit to associate with civilized men and women, and

Whereas, Walther Nernst, Wilhelm Ostwald, and Emil Fischer have been actively associated with the German Government and its people in their conduct and offenses, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the names of the said Nernst, Ostwald, and Fischer be dropped from the rolls as honorary members of the American Chemical Society, and

Resolved, That this act be construed to take effect as of Aug. 1, 1914.

Members of the Chemical Society considered that the resolutions accompanying the action of the society spoke for themselves and did not need to be enlarged upon.

RECORD OF COMMERCIAL FAILURES

This year's failures in business, according to R. G. Dun & Co., number 8,069 for the nine months to Oct. 1, with liabilities of $122,975,024. The record shows the smallest number of insolvencies since 1906, and the smallest liabilities since 1909. The number of September failures, 674, is the smallest of all the months back to October, 1899.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Drug & Chemical Markets, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October, 1, 1918, State of New York, County of New York—ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared D. O. Haynes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Drug & Chemical Markets, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editoor, managing editor and business managers are: Publishers, D. O. Haynes & Co.; Editor, F. F. Burgin; Managing Editor, N. W. Haynes; Business Manager, D. O. Haynes, all of No. 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) D. O. Haynes & Co. and D. O. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y., F. J. Haynes, St. Paul, Minn., E. King, 15 William St., N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has an interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

D. O. Haynes, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1918. (Seal) G. H. RAYMOND, Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. (My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from October 5 to October 12—Exports for month of August

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ALCOHOL—
500 gallons

BALSAM—
1,900 pounds copaiba
900 pounds copaiba

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
50 pounds

COPRA—
54,000 pounds
166,000 pounds
680,000 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
3,500 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
45,000 pounds gambier
28,000 pounds indigo

ESSENTIAL OIL—
1,000 pounds cananga
2,500 pounds cajuput
750 pounds various
230 pounds various
1,250 pounds various
2,600 pounds various
3,200 pounds various
5,200 pounds lemongrass
400 pounds various

IRON OXIDE—
25,000 pounds

KOLA NUTS—
5,000 pounds
4,140 pounds

LEAVES—
144,900 pounds sage
13,700 pounds coca

LIME TARTRATE—
100,000 pounds
6,500 pounds

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
2,300 pounds drugs
400 pounds medicine

OILS—
1,800,00 pounds coconut, bulk
5,000 gallons coconut
2,100 gallons codliver
500 gallons codliver
133,400 pounds citronella

SEED—
7,550 pounds cumin
115,000 pounds coriander
55,000 pounds coriander

SOAP, CASTILE—
3,000 pounds

SPICES—
19,100 pounds mace
750 pounds nutmegs
28,650 pounds nutmegs
55,500 pounds nutmegs
19,025 pounds nutmegs
130,000 pounds pepper

SPONGES—
25,000 pounds
4,100 pounds

TALC—
600 pounds prepared
79,800 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
268,300 pounds
669,500 pounds

THYMOL—
1,050 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
5 pounds, Newfoundland
385 pounds, Brazil

ACID, NTRIC—
490 pounds, Chile

ACID, SULPHURIC—
7,900 pounds, Guatemala
7,566 pounds, Colombia
10 pounds, Panama
2,447 pounds, Chile
18,700 pounds, Mexico
270 pounds, Argentina

ALCOHOL—
1,500 gallons, Iceland
6,506 gallons, Brit. W. Africa

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
200 gallons, Russia in Europe

BENZOL—
1,216,034 pounds, France

BEES WAX—
245 pounds, Argentina

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
13,288 pounds, Mexico
22,000 pounds, Brazil
300 pounds, Jamaica
194,240 pounds, Argentina

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
45,640 pounds, Venezuela
258,980 pounds, Chile
283,324 pounds, Bolivia
43,734 pounds, Costa Rica

COPPER SULPHATE—
112 pounds, Panama
200 pounds, Colombia

CORN STARCH—
12,400 pounds, Brazil
200 pounds, Nicaraugua

GLUCOSE—
103,500 pounds, Mexico

GLYCERIN—
455 pounds, Mexico
150 pounds, British Guiana
1,460 pounds, Cuba

HONEY—
557,852 pounds, England

LIME CHLORIDE—
76,757 pounds, Spain
3.160 pounds, Chile

POTASSIUM CHLORATE
1,344 pounds, Jamaica

SODA, ASH—
23,600 pounds, Mexico.
27,205 pounds, Peru
2,668,660 pounds, Brazil

SODA, CAUSTIC—
10,800 pounds, Salvador
3,120,182 pounds, Brazil
431,100 pounds, Uruguay

SODA, SAL—
1,500 pounds, Costa Rica
750 pounds, Venezuela
38,375 pounds, Panama

SODIUM SILICATE—
5,187 pounds, Panama
7,943 pounds, Peru

SPONGES—
1.020 pounds, Spain
46 pounds, China
1 pound, French W. Indies

PEPPERMINT OIL—
2 pounds, Salvador
2 pounds, Costa Rica

ZINC OXIDE—
1,120 pounds, Brit. So. Africa
112,645 pounds, Argentina
300 pounds, Honduras
9,420 pounds, Mexico
2,000 pounds, Brit. W. Africa
500 pounds, Panama

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD

In commenting upon the discovery that German patents filed in the United States are incomplete or fraudulent and could not be worked when first taken over by American manufacturers the "Scientific American" says:

"An invention is patentable only if it is useful. It is useful only if it is operative. And it stands or falls, finally and definitely, upon the specifications and claims. Accordingly all these German patents, which will not do what they claim to do, are invalid; they are without standing. Any American who can discover the true formula is privileged to use it, without regard to the fact that there is an alleged patent on it. And this use of the true formula, before a patent application has been filed on it, would probably prevent its being patented in this country by the German discoverer. So the clever Germans are left without their precious patents.

"The end of the war will see prodigious efforts on the part of Germany to re-establish her chemical hegemony in this country. But at every turn, if our manufacturers are alive to their opportunity, she may be confronted by American-owned patents covering German processes and products—processes and products developed in Germany after years of patient research. Germany's industrial pirates are far-seeing men; but here, surely, is one instance where their vision was myopic. A more complete overthrow of the villain, a more soul-satisfying triumph of virtue and innocence, could hardly be found in all the world's melodramatic literature."

RECENT DISCOVERIES BY CHEMISTS

Research chemists in the laboratories of the Chicago packing companies have discovered a way to make surgical ligatures which will dissolve in the flesh at the end of a definite period. They are "timed" for 10, 20 or 30 days and the surgeon needs but exercise his judgment as to when the wound will heal and then select the ligature accordingly.

Another discovery, thromboplatin, is a blood coagulator obtained from the brain of kosher-killed cattle. This material already has been exported to France and used there to hasten the coagulation of blood in soldiers' wounds.

A new curdling agent, rennasse, can now be made from the stomach of the hog. The scarcity of rennet, obtained from the calf's stomach, can no longer cripple the cheese industry, in spite of shortage in imports from Denmark.

Within a few weeks, work will be started on an immense phosphorus plant near Fairmont, W. Va. The new plant is to be constructed, operated and owned by the Government and is to be one of the largest plants of its kind in the world. With much electrical machinery, a large amount of electrical power will be required. In this connection, the War Industries Board made a careful investigation of the comparative electrical conditions of various cities in the United States, and for immediate service, conditions in Fairmont were found to be the best.

Want Ads

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